FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OIL-EXPORTING COUNTRIES MEET IN CARACAS

PA160404 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1627 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Caracas, 15 Jun 84 (EFE) -- The accumulation of oil stocks and the growing importance of the oil futures market are two key topics of a special study conducted by the informal group of Latin American oil exporters consisting of Venezuela, Ecuador, Mexico, and Trinidad and Tobago.

During a 2-day meeting in Puerto Espana this week, the group -- known in Spanish by the acronym GEPLACEP [Economic Group of Latin American and Caribbean Oil-Exporting Countries] -- agreed to undertake a special analysis on the basis of the current circumstances on the international oil market.

In a communique published after the meeting, the four ministers said that they had examined the situation in the Gulf, in terms of oil supplies, and expressed confidence that it will not have an adverse effect on the stability of oil or on market prices.

The ministers also pointed out that while the majority of oil-exporting countries act responsibly in maintaining the market stability, the primary consumer countries are increasing their interest rates, "in contradiction to the international principles of justice and equity."

On prices, the ministers agreed that the price of both light crude and heavy crude should be kept "within levels that will keep purchasing power at a realistic level."

Stressing the nonrenewable nature of oil resources, the group said that a rational exploitation policy is essential to safeguard and individual sovereignty and self-sufficient development. Within this context, the members agreed "to support each other decisively" through an exchange of experiences, energy saving methods, increased exploration, and the promotion of "a solid process of energy diversification."

URUGUAY, BRAZIL, ARGENTINA SIGN AGRICULTURE PACT

PY140219 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Uruguay, Brazil, and Argentina have signed an agreement in the agricultural field. The agreement includes an act of understanding to eliminate custom tariffs and to establish a free-trade system.

Agriculture Minister Carlos Mattos Moglia is representing Uruguay at the meeting being held in Brasilia.

Brasilia economic sources pointed out that this agreement not only represents the first step for tighter cooperation between the countries of the area but also for the creation of a Latin American common market.

ALFONSIN MEETS WITH FRENCH TREASURY OFFICIAL

PY190145 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2225 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (NA) -- Michel Camdessus, president of the Paris Club and French treasury official, asserted here today that his government will grant "full" support to the Argentine Government's efforts to reschedule its foreign debt. He also pointed out "France's confidence in the steps the Argentine Government is trying to take" in the economic field.

Camdessus made these statements to the media at the end of a meeting this afternoon at Government House with President Raul Alfonsin that was also attended by Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun and French Ambassador to Argentina Antoine Blanca.

Foreign Minister Dante joined the meeting at the end. The meeting lasted 1 hour and 20 minutes. Camdessus, during his meeting with the media, avoided mentioning the subjects discussed with Alfonsin and pointed out that he had not come to Argentina in his capacity as head of the Paris Club but rather in his capacity as a French Government official.

ENVOY SENDS MESSAGE TO URUGUAY ON FERREIRA AFFAIR

PY181348 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2349 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (TELAM) -- Argentine Roving Ambassador Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen today expressed to Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez his consternation at the detention of Uruguayan opposition leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and his son Juan Raul Ferreira.

The text of the telegram sent by the Argentine ambassador to the Uruguayan president reads as follows: I wish to express my personal consternation at the detention of prominent citizens Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and Juan Raul Ferreira. May God protect you.

AFP REPORTS ON ARMED FORCES REARMAMENT

PY151210 Paris AFP in Spanish 1139 GMT 13 Jun 84

[By Michel Iriart]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 June (AFP) -- It was revealed by reliable sources that 2 years after its capitulation on 14 June 1982, during the Malvinas war, the Argentine Armed Forces currently are more powerful than ever after an accelerated rearmament placing them first in Latin America. The 109 planes that the Argentine Air Force and naval aviation lost during their frustrated attempt to recover the South Atlantic islands that have been occupied by the British for the past 150 years have been replaced by some 200 modern planes with greater fire capacity.

The Argentine Air Force was able to reequip through massive purchases from Israel. The Air Force has received 70 Dagger planes, the Israeli version of the Mirage, and 30 Skyhawks A4Q. Naval aviation has been equipped with 24 new Skyhawks, 12 Brazilian Xavante planes, the Brazilian version of the Italian Aermacchi plane, and approximately 70 Argentine Pucara twin-engine jets, most of which are equipped with U.S. Garrett turbines and two 30-mm cannon each. The Pucaras that participated in the Malvinas war were equipped with French Turbomeca turbines.

The Navy has also completed its detachment of sophisticated Super Etendards, and it is believed that it already has 24 of these fearsome French fighter planes. It was a French Exocet missile fired from a Super Etendard that caused the sinking of the modern frigate Sheffield, one of the eight British warships destroyed by Argentine planes.

Moreover, the military and naval air forces have replenished, and increased considerably, their reserves of Israeli air-to-sea and sea-to-sea Gabriel and Kfir C7 missiles, and received an undetermined number of new AM39 Exocet missiles. It was also learned that Argentina bought the U.S.-made AWACS, which can provide planes with extremely precise information on targets under attack. Similarly, at its factory in Cordoba, the Air Force has already started manufacturing its new IA63 plane, a single engine plane constructed with the German Dornier technology and with Israeli components. The plane can reach a 0.9 MACH speed (like the British Harrier) and transport 2.8 tons of weapons.

Argentina's rearmament possibilities grew recently when U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff General Gabriel offered to sell the Buenos Aires Defense Ministry a number, to be established later, of 7A attack and deep penetration bombers equipped with 8 tons of arms. Portugal has just bought 26 of these planes. The reports add that Gabriel also proposed the sale of approximately 50 F50 Tigers, an interceptor fighter with a 2.2 MACH speed equipped with GE404 7.5 kg-drive turbines and multiple radar which allows the plane to make supersonic flights in any kind of weather.

According to informed sources, the Argentine Defense Ministry has not yet decided on the offer because talks are well underway for the purchase of technology and components for the Kfir II, a very sophisticated Israeli plane with a 2.2 Mach speed, to be assembled at the Cordoba plant. It is also known that the French Dassault company has offered to provide planes to the Air Force and to naval aviation, the characteristics of which were not revealed.

The Navy has also rearmed quickly. In addition to the four German 4,000-ton Mekko 360 frigates that transport two heavy attack helicopters each and are equipped with Exocet missiles, the Navy has already received five Spanish patrol boats and is concluding at its shipyards the construction of five 1.8-ton Mekko L40 Corvettes that transport one helicopter each and are equipped with Exocets.

At the Admiral Domecq shipyard in Buenos Aires, four submarines of more than 2,000 tons each are being constructed with German technology. These submarines might be equipped with nuclear engines. Two other submarines will be launched in Germany soon. These units will be incorporated into the fleet which, aside from the loss of the old cruiser General Belgrano, did not suffer many losses during the Malvinas war.

The Army also has an important quota in this vast rearmament plan started by the previous military regime. The Army now has 340 new Austrian 19-ton Cuirassier tanks equipped with 105-mm cannons. It is also manufacturing with German technology the Argentine-designed 35-ton TAM tank, which is equipped with French Poyaud engines and 105-mm cannons constructed with Israeli technology.

The real power of the Argentine Army is unknown, but it is known that it has, among other units, 105 reconditioned Sherman tanks equipped with Poyaud engines, and 60 French AMX 13, that have already been reconditioned and equipped with very modern electronic systems.

The new Argentine Democratic authorities have asserted that the Argentine military power will be used only to defend the national territory and not to drive the country into new preposterous adventures. Hence, they added, Argentina will not use its vast atomic experience to manufacture a bomb. According to experts, this would require only a political decision to become a reality.

Defense Ministry Denies Report

PY151255 Formosa Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Responding to reports by an international news agency on the alleged strength of the Argentina Armed Forces, Defense Ministry spokesmen have stated that the report is not based on factual information, noting that it exaggerates the number, quality, and type of weapons the Argentine Armed Forces possess.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES LOOMING MILITARY CRISIS

PY150406 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1835 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Commentary by Oscar Raul Cardoso: "A Military Crisis?"

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jun (NA) -- According to party sources certain pieces of information concerning the military situation have awakened in conservative leader Pablo Gonzalez Berges enough concern to prompt him to ask his friend President Raul Alfonsin to receive him last week. On Thursday 7 June the chief executive was fully engrossed in two affairs: the preparation of his impending trip to Spain and the convolutions of a complex negotiation leading to Argentina' unilateral submission of a "letter of intent" to the IMF. Alfonsin's agenda hardly left any room for last minute changes, but it seems that Gonzalez Berges managed to instill so much urgency in his request that finally Alfonsin agreed to receive him.

The sources have indicated that the talks were lengthy and confidential; however, some of the issues discussed seem to have leaked out. Among them was the conservative politician's concern over a recent statement by General Jorge Arguindegui, Army chief of staff, to officers of a southern garrison. In his address the chief of staff apparently hinted that the Armed Forces may have to "take over a greater share of political responsibility" over the institutional framework "in the near future."

This is not the first hint the president has received that some sort of a "military comeback" appears to have taken place during the last part of these first 6 months of his administration. The objectives of this comeback are not very clear but they have overtones incompatible with the interests of the democratic government. To some extent the internal "minicrisis" at the Military Industries unleashed by the reshuffle of its executive board, currently consisting of four civilians and two military officers, is evidence of the abovementioned situation.

It was rumored recently that approximately 70 percent of the officers on active duty serving at Military Industries are prepared to request a mass transfer (in some cases they will also ask for retirement) over what they consider to be civilian interference with military hierarchy.

The Defense Ministry, namely Under Secretary Horacio Jaunarena because Minister Raul Borras is with President Alfonsin in Madrid, has been making overtures toward Navy and Air Force officers to replace the Army men if the "stampede" takes place. Meanwhile, at Military Industries it is being said, unofficially of course, that Navy and Air Force colleagues will side with their Army comrades. Nevertheless, Defense Ministry overtures seem to have met with a warmer welcome than the disgruntled Military Industries officers would have liked.

So far the conflict seems to have strictly "professional" connotations -- because the hierarchical structure designed by the Defense Ministry jeopardizes the promotion possibilities of Military Industries officers -- but the line separating professional and political connotations is very thin. At the same time an underlying issue must be brought out in the open sometime: the final report of the National Commission on Missing Persons so-called "Black Book of Repression."

It is known that Arguindegui made a strong case against its publication and that Minister Borras defended this position to President Alfonsin. However, writer Ernesto Sabato, chairman of the commission, last week obtained Alfonsin's approval to formally ask the Army to provide information on commanders, deputy commanders, and other officers who were in charge of the "security zones and subzones" into which the country has been divided since 1976 in order to "fight subversion." The commission will spend the 90-day extension, which Sabato asked for and got, on getting this data together and drawing up its final report.

PERON CRITICIZED FOR PARTY LEADERSHIP CHANGES

WA191105 Rome IPS in English 14 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, June 14 (IPS) -- Less than a week after Isabel Peron, leader of Argentina's Peronist party, returned home to Madrid from Buenos Aires, rumblings of discontent are already being heard within the party over leadership appointments she made during her visit. Most of the criticism is aimed at Peron's creation of a new directing body, known as the Superior Command, which she picked at will, without regard for traditional party structures.

Peron, a former Argentine president (1973-76) and widow of party founder Juan Peron, named the members of the new command without consulting the party's elected leaders. Peronist Party vice president Lorenzo Miguel, a top trade union figure, has admitted to "disagreements" with Peron, but said that "at any rate, we respect her as the natural leader of our movement." Miguel, who runs the party in Peron's absence, also announced he had called a meeting of the elected leadership, the National Peronist Council, to study the situation.

Peron virtually ignored the council on her three-week visit to Argentina, during which she signed a political accord with President Raul Alfonsin.

Miguel's concern is shared by the 11 Peronist provincial governors and the party's legislators, none of whom was involved in Peron's recent decisions. Most of them have refrained from making their criticisms public, but Julio Barbaro, a Peronist member of the House of Deputies, has taken an open stance in the last few days, terming Peron's attitude "neo-Francoist" (a reference to former Spanish dictator Francisco Franco).

Younger sectors of the party, representatives of the Unity and Solidarity Movement (MUSO) and the Peronist intransigence have joined together, demanding a voice in the new party leadership. According to the youth wings, Peron's hand-picked leadership "does not have the slightest support among the rank and file" of the party.

GOVERNMENT DECRIES FERREIRA ALDUNATE'S ARREST

PY181528 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1516 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jun (EFE) -- According to an official communique released by the presidency, the Bolivian Government repudiated today the detention in Montevideo of Uruguayan political leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate by the Uruguayan Government.

Minister Secretary General of the Presidency Miguel Urioste stated that the La Paz government "has received with profound discouragement the report on the detention of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and his son Juan Raul while trying to return to their country after a long time in exile."

The communique adds that the Bolivian Government expects the immediate release of Ferreira Aldunate and hopes for the establishment of mechanisms of dialogue and understanding, which "we Latin Americans and especially our Uruguayan brothers long for."

In turn, Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora termed the detention of Ferreira Aldunate in Montevideo "an open violation of human rights on the continent."

Paz Zamora, who is ex offico president of the National Congress, stated that the Bolivian Congress will meet to study the situation and adopt a position.

Ferreira Aldunate was detained on Saturday in Uruguay while trying to return to the country after a 10-year exile.

Chamber Protests

PY190140 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The leadership of the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies has protested the arrest of Uruguayan Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and Juan Raul Ferreira, international relations secretary of the same political party.

In addition to expressing its solidarity with the Uruguayan leader the Chamber of Deputies has demanded the respect for the Uruguayan citizens' right to live under the protection of the Constitution.

PERUVIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR A 3-DAY VISIT

PY190148 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 Jun 24

[Excerpts] This afternoon President Figueiredo met Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry at Brasilia airport. After reviewing the troops the Peruvian president went to Alvorada Palace where he is staying. This evening President Figueiredo is holding a banquet to fete his Peruvian counterpart at Itamaraty Palace. Today President Figueiredo held his first meeting with President Belaunde at Planalto Palace. Figueirdo said that the meeting was very cordial and fruitful. Belaunde Terry arrived at Planalto Palace at 1704 and left one hour later. Tomorrow Figueiredo will hold his second work meeting with President Belaunde who in the evening will fete his host. On Wednesday President Belaunde will leave for Manaus where he will remain 3 hours and will be met by Governor (Joberto Bercelo Castrinho) and that same day will leave for Iquitos, Peru.

RADIO COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH SURINAME

PY182050 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 June 84

[Text] -- Today in Brasilia Communication Minister Haroldo Correa Mattos and Surinamese Public Works, Telecommunications, and Construction Minister Willy Chin Joe signed a technical cooperation agreement in the radio broadcasting field. The agreement provides for technical cooperation in planning and implementing Suriname's radio network for national and international radio broadcasting service.

PDS MAY DESIGNATE AUGUSTO FRANCO NEW CHAIRMAN

PY181721 Rio De Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Deputy Augusto Franco, 71 years of age, former governor and former senator for Sergipe State, will probably be the new president of the Social Democratic Party [PDS]. Civil Household Chief Leitao de Abreu yesterday told Aloysio Chaves, government leader in the Senate, that Franco's election "is the desire of President Figueiredo." Franco's designation was immediately supported by all PDS sectors, and Deputy Paulo Maluf stated that Franco's election favors him. Interior Minister Mario Andreazza has given his support for he is willing to work hard for the unity of the PDS. Franco said that prior elections are not suitable, adding that electoral rules have been established.

VICE PRESIDENT CHAVES FETED IN HOME TOWN

PY181815 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Jun 84 p 5

[By special correspondent]

[Text] During a speech that he gave at Tres Pontas, his birthplace, where he was feted by 52 municipalities of southern Minas Gerais State, Vice President Aureliano Chaves on 16 June accused "the majority of the PDS [Social Democratic Party] leadership" of not understanding that the democratic system presupposes ample participation. "There are some people who persist in not wanting to understand the democratic process, and they believe that the best type of election is one that is carried out with a minimum number of voters or even better, without any voters," Chaves asserted, thus again defending prior consultation with the grassroots of the party regarding the presidential succession.

Chaves emphasized that during the succession process the PDS must mobilize its grass-roots, because that is the only way that the party will be strengthened. He recalled that he had always supported direct elections at all levels. "A republic system is democratic," he said, "and it remains in existence through direct elections." During another part of his speech, the vice president said that "the time has come when the revolution must fulfill its objectives, which are basically democratic."

The demonstration, which was organized by the political leaders of southern Minas Gerais State, took place in the Conego Vitor Park, in the downtown area of Tres Pontas. Chaves was thrilled when he saw the greetings that the PDS state and federal deputies had given him on signs that had been placed throughout the area. The signs had messages calling him "the greatest leader," "the hope for a better future," and "Brazil's savior." On arrival at the city's airport, the vice president was met by 2,000 people. It was a day of celebration in Tres Pontas. Chaves greeted friends, gave interviews, was applauded, and honored. The popular demonstration held during the night was the most important moment. He covered the stretch between the airport and the Conego Vitor Park in an open car, a 1924 Ford.

GOVERNOR NEVES AGREES TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT

PY181705 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] "A public man must always run risks. What he should not do is plunge into adventures." By saying this, Governor Tancredo Neves made it clear yesterday in Belo Horizonte that he agrees to run for president as the single candidate of the opposition parties, provided that he receives the support of all opposition parties. Neves stressed the fact that he does not want isolated initiatives, such as that of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] governors, who intend to launch his candidacy on 19 June in Sao Paulo: "Governors must not launch candidates, because it must be done by the parties." According to Neves, the PMDB must first of all reach agreements with the other opposition parties, which includes the choosing of a single candidate to compete with the Social Democratic Party [PDS] in the presidential succession process, and also a minimum government program.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE STRIKE AFFECTS THREE STATES

PY181810 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1555 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Parana State stopped its activities today. Public employees joined the strike which has already paralyzed the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. Reporter (Alvir Vende) will tell us more on this from Curitiba.

[Begin recording] Contacts between authorities and state employees have not achieved anything. The public employees threatened on 15 June to begin a general strike today, 18 June. Activities were already suspended on 16 June in some regions. But today, all social welfare activities involving services granted by National Institute for Social Security Medical Assistance [INAMPS], National Institute for Social Security Medical Assistance, National Institute of Social Security [INPS], and Institute for the Administration of Social Assistance and Welfare [IAPAS] were completely paralyzed. Today approximately 50,000 public employees began a strike to force the government to meet their main demands. [end recording]

PINOCHET URGES SUPPORT TO AVOID 'TOTALITARIANISM'

PY152340 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Report from Caldera by "special correspondent" -- live]

[Excerpt] The international powers must understand that in order to have loyal friends, they must grant them the necessary support to prevent social problems from arising. The international powers should realize that once the economic support to develop social sectors starts running short, the democratic countries will start disappearing as the years pass because they will become totalitarian.

This was stated by the chief of state in an impromptu speech during a luncheon in his honor by Caldera authorities and the management of the Playa Blanca fishing company which yesterday inaugurated a packing plant. The reception was held in a warehouse located on Bahia Inglesa.

During the reception, President Pinochet, referring to the U.S. threat to limit Chilean copper imports, said that it is hard to believe that a country whose copper exports are being restricted is condemned to disappear if we do not take some measures. The Americans, he said, are trying to restrict the copper market while charging a 12-percent interest rate.

When Chile asks for a loan, he said, it always guarantees that it will pay it back. It is not like an enterprise that asks for a loan and runs the risk of going bankrupt and failing to pay it back. The countries pay their loans back; therefore, interest rates must be much lower than those we are being charged. Pinochet said that he did not mean to say that the country might withdraw from the IMF or that it is not going to fulfill its commitments. I am just inviting them to think over this problem. If they continue to charge us such high interest rates, we will not be able to meet our commitments. They must understand that when there is work and money for the worker and his family to survive there are no social problems. But when there is no work, no money, then social problems start to arise which are skillfully manipulated by the Marxists. Banners start appearing and internal struggles begin, and immediately some who are more intelligent, such as the Marxists, appear as leaders. This is when the struggle to try and wipe out the government and establish Marxism begins.

The president added that if the more powerful countries are not aware of this they will see that as the years go by the democratic countries will start to disappear because they will be taken over by totalitarianism due to the lack of support to develop their social sectors.

Pinochet emphatically stated that he is not asking anyone for a single cent; we just want the means to be able to work without having to ask for loans or having to beg from anyone. We are requesting means to work and to develop. The international powers must understand that in order to have loyal friends they must grant them the necessary support to avoid social problems from arising.

After spending the night at an National Mining Enterprise [ENAMI] camping resort at Bahia Inglesa, Pinochet was bid farewell with a ceremony organized by Caldera authorities in front of the port this morning. The plane carrying the president back to Santiago took off from Copiapo shortly after 1100.

LEIGH TAKEN TO COURT FOR VIOLATING SECURITY LAW

PY160204 Paris AFP in Spanish 2358 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 15 Jun (AF) -- According to official sources, President Augusto Pinochet's regime today took General Gustavo Leigh, former member of the government military junta, to court on charges of violating the state security law.

During a recent interview, Leigh asserted that Pinochet despite his unlimited ambition should give up power because of the country's economic crisis.

While officially making the charges against Leigh before the Santiago appellate court, which should appoint a special judge to hear the case, government advisers stated that the Interior Ministry has considered Leigh's statements as offensive and slanderous.

PRIEST URGES CHRISTIAN-MARXIST UNDERSTANDING

PY162000 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1708 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Santiago, 16 Jun (EFE) -- The priest, Rafael Marotto, who is one of the leaders of the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), today called for "an understanding between Christian and Marxists in order to achieve democracy and full respect for human rights in Chile."

Marotto was recently suspended by Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno because of his active participation in the MDP, an opposition group comprising the Socialist Party (orthodox sector), the Communist Party, and others.

During a meeting organized by the study circle "Msgr Arnulfo Romero," named in honor of the murdered Salvadoran archbishop, Marotto stated that "we should urgently dedicate ourselves to seeking points of agreement between Christians and Marxists." The meeting was also attended by the priest Jose Aldunate Lyon and the Christian Democratic leader Samuel Astorga.

At the end of the meeting, the 70 participants drew up a document addressed to the Santiago archbishop, asking him to decree "the excommunication of all the torturers and to encourage the joint work of believers and nonbelievers in order to achieve the restoration of true democracy."

'TERRORISTS' PLANT BOMB IN RADIO LA FRONTERA

PY151410 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Terrorists have planted a bomb at the transmission plant of Radio La Frontera in Temuco. As a result of this attack the radio's transmissions were cut off. According to the radio's manager, Eduardo Dia Herrera, the estimated cost of the damage have not yet been determined. To carry out the attack, the terrorists broke the gate leading to the station premises, which are located some 6 km from Temuco in a district known as (Boroa). After breaking into the premises, they planted the bomb in the building where the transmission equipment is installed. Police and security officers in Temuco are investigating the incident in order to learn the whereabouts of the terrorists who are responsible for this new attack against a broadcasting facility.

JUSTICE MINISTER: STATE OF SIEGE MAY END

PA181414 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Bogota -- Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez has said that the state of siege will be lifted in about 90 days. He announced that he will submit new bills to Congress to improve justice administration in Colombia.

At the close of the Forum for Peace held in Bogota, Minister Parejo Gonzalez said that the government is considering the possibility of lifting the state of siege that was imposed on 1 May, a few hours after Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla was assassinated. Parejo said that the state of siege may be lifted within 2-3 months, depending on the government's views and the development of public order in Colombia by that time.

NEW GUERRILLA ACTIONS, CLASHES REPORTED

3 Rebels Killed in Monteria

PA171735 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Jun 84 p 2-A

[Report by Tono Sanchez]

[Excerpt] Monteria, 11 Jun -- Three subversives dead, including a woman, and two cattlemen kidnapped was the aftermath of terrorist escalation that shook Cordoba last Sunday.

On KM 19 of the Monteria-Planeta Rica Highway in the jurisdiction of the corregimiento of Palo Bonito in the municipality of Monteria, two men and a woman who were carrying subversive propaganda of the People's Liberation Army, EPL, were killed in a clash with combined forces of the police and the Administrative Department of Security, DAS. The authorities did not sustain any casualties. The three subversives were armed with a submachinegun, two pistols, and a grenade. They gathered the inhabitants of the neighboring vicinity and exhorted them to join the rebel ranks. On finding themselves surrounded by the police, they opened fire but were killed. Their identity was not established since they were not carrying documents.

3 Deaths in Meta

PA150440 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] A guerrilla command tried a few hours ago to occupy the town of Belalcazar, in the western Meta Department. According to police, a group of approximately 15 men with firearms attacked a police patrol, which led to a shootout that lasted approximately 15 minutes. A policeman and two guerrillas, who have not been identified, were killed in this action. The police repelled the attack and the guerrillas fled to the countryside.

Army and police intelligence and patrol services are implementing an operation to try to capture the guerrillas who attacked the town.

Meanwhile, a band of kidnappers, operating in the region of San Martin, Granada, and Villavicencio was dismantled today by units of the Army's 7th Brigade which rescued a 4-year-old girl kidnapped 2 months ago.

A military source reported that the Army found the kidnappers hideout near Villavicencio, where they were holding 4-year-old Diana Mercedes Mogollon, for whom they were demanding a 4-million-peso ransom.

In this operation 11 persons were captured, including the head of the band. Their names were not released so as not to interfere with the investigation. The kidnappers had a list of seven persons they were probably going to kidnap during the next few days. The authorities are trying to find out if this band had kidnapped others before.

FARC Front Surrenders

PA161524 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0339 GMT 16 Jun 84

[By Roberto Rojas Monroy]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 15 Jun (EFE) -- A front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) surrendered in the past few hours to military authorities in El Vaupes in the southern part of the country.

The 83-member guerrilla group constitutes the first massive surrender of rebels since the cease-fire reached by the government of President Belisario Betancur and the FARC took effect last 28 May.

Immediately after it was learned that the rebels had laid down their weapons, a verification commission traveled to El Vaupes. The commission was created as a result of the agreement signed in La Uribe in the eastern plains of the country last 28 March and will witness the reintegration of the dissident group to civilian life.

President Belisario Betancur, who engineered the cease-fire, said that the surrender "represents an attitude that reflects a concrete really: the desire for peace, calm, and tranquillity in all sectors of national life."

Military spokesmen indicated that the surrender of the 83 FARC members occurred in the jurisdiction of the "7th Brigade" headquartered in Villavicencio, southeast of Bogota.

The surrender of the guerrilla group to civilian life occurred 4 days after the government, through the mediation of Political Affairs Minister Alfonson Gomez, announced the possibility of an amnesty for all the rebels.

The government announced the possibility of a general amnesty and to this end will submit a bill to congress which, if approved, will become a law-decree that will benefit more than 30,000 guerillas in Colombia.

A spokesman for the Defense Ministry stated that the 83 guerrillas who surrendered belonged to the "18th FARC Front" which operated for more than 20 years in this region of Colombia.

General Gerardo Ayerbe Chaux, retired, Peace High Commissioner, and Amparo Bouza, presidential adviser and secretary of the Peace Commission, left Bogota to be present at the guerrillas' surrender.

FARC Column Attacks

PA162022 Paris AFP in Spanish 1453 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Bogota, 16 Jun (AFP) -- A guerilla column of the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), which attacked a helicopter and a military patrol in [word indistinct] del Chaira Caqueta Province yesterday afternoon, staged another action this morning.

The FARC, one of the oldest guerilla groups operating in Colombia, signed a cease-fire for 1 year with the government of President Belisario Betancur on 28 May.

However, on Friday afternoon some 200 FARC members attacked an Army helicopter while it was on an inspection flight of the region, one of those most affected by the guerrillas in recent years.

The helicopter was carrying Colonel Mario Hernandez, commander of the Bogota Battalion headquartered in Florencia, capital of Caqueta Province, which was hit by the rocket fire. Although there were not victims, the damage sustained forced the pilot to make an emergency landing.

At the same time, the rebels attacked a military convoy, but the military troops repelled the fire and killed two subversives. In their retreat, the rebels abandoned several weapons, abundant ammunition for M-1 carbines, 9-mm and 45-mm pistols, and rocket launchers.

The privately-owned CARACOL network reported that troops of the Bogota Battalion were locked in an armed clash with 200 FARC members this morning, Saturday. The radio report added that the Army had not sustained any casualties and was maintaining its combat positions, according to a military report.

Meanwhile, in Florencia, capital of Caqueta Province, the labor unions and citizens in general today repudiated the FARC warmongering attitude and energentically condemned the violation of the peace accord signed 18 days ago.

Army Officer on FARC Actions

PA181407 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Neiva -- General Hernando Zuluaga Garcia, commander of the 9th Brigade, has asserted that 13 kidnap victims are still being held by FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] elements. He also reported on the latest harassment operations by FARC forces against military units and aircraft.

Gen Zuluaga issued a communique in which he noted that since 26 May members of the 14th FARC front have engaged in harassment activities against military installations and on 14 June fired at a helicopter in which the commander of the Bogota Battalion was traveling over the (Cartagena del Chagua) area.

In his report, the commander of the 9th Brigade indicated that three guerrillas were killed and that Army units seized a substantial quantity of war material. In addition, he listed the following persons as being held captive by FARC fronts in Huila and Caqueta Departments: Pedro Pablo Mora, Bolivar Vargas, Octavio Ramirez Macias, Ernestina Guevara de Aroca, Fidel Ponce Orozco, Mariano Sanchez, Santiago Lozada, Silvio Burbano Vargas, Hernando Medina, Jose Tovar Arango, Floribel Vargas, Eliezer Vargas, Gilberto Vega, and Alfonso Castaneda.

DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT U.S. FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT

PA181421 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Bogota -- Defense Minister General Gustavo Matamoros D'Costa is leaving today for Baltimore for a new medical checkup in view of his liver condition. General Miguel Vega Uribe, commander of military forces, will replace him as defense minister during his absence. I feel very well and I expect to return fully cured after this new, brief checkup, Gen Matamoros said.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES ALFONSIN'S 'PATERNALISTIC' REMARKS

PY182030 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 17 Jun 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Raul Alfonsin's Unacceptable Words"]

[Text] The words used recently by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin referring to Paraguay were surprising, to put it politely. In a paternalistic and self-complacent tone, the neighboring country's president has commented on the Paraguayan political process, offering hasty opinions and judgments in a flagrant act of discourtesy. His tone was paternalistic and self-complacent, more suitable to a viceroy of the ancient Rio de la Plata colonial territory; it is not the tone that should be used among independent republican countries. He inexcusably forgot that the Paraguayan process responds to genuine national interests and motivations, and not to the dictates and conveniences of any foreign nation.

The statements were made by President Alfonsin to a group of reporters during his trip to Spain. His comments were clearly contemptuous of our institutions; therefore they are gratuitous and unacceptable. It must also be added that he graciously granted political recognition to opposition sectors who systematically refuse to participate in the great national dialogue; isolated in their silence, musing over their misfortunes, not proposing any far-reaching, significant plans to enhance what should be the common interest of our civic concerns; the economical and social development and the constant perfection of our institutions.

We have the right to feel injured unfairly in an openly spiteful way, by all that was said. Above all, we give greater importance to this verbal agression, because it comes from no less than the president of a neighboring country, with which we share identical ideals and bilateral enterprises of great importance to our future.

On former occasions we have stated our legitimate doubts about the sincerity of the convictions of the new Argentine Government. Stuck in a deep economic crisis, in a contradictory political jam, the Argentine Government is unable to take concrete and efficient measures to keep the promises it generously made to the people during the last elections that carried Alfonsin to the presidency.

Under these conditions and negative signs it is hard to understand how the Argentine Government can think it is the only one that is right and can deny that we, who perhaps have a greater right to be proud of the truth, may be right. This is precisely the situation of the Argentine Government, who being impotent to solve the serious problems it has ahead, tries no less than to dictate the norms of conduct to those who at least have their house in order.

Alfonsin should, above all, prove himself to his own people, who were the ones who put him in the honorable place where he is now. Only after he achieves this, will he be able to claim his role as the prophet of the political destiny of other countries which, by the way, have historical reasons of enough weight to categorically demand the strictest respect for their dignity and autonomy.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH JAPANESE COUNTERPART

For Japanese media coverage of the visit to Japan by Foreign Minister Carlos Saldivar, including his meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to request aid for completing the Itaipu power plant, see the Japan section of the 15 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FERREIRA ARREST, AFTERMATH

Sanguinetti Remarks

PY181710 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0116 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Jun (EFE) -- Julio Maria Sanguinetti, secretary general of the Colorado Party and a virtual presidential candidate, has expressed his pleasure over the return of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the leader of the Blanco Party. The proscribed leader arrived today in Uruguay and was arrested at Montevideo port after a voluntary 11-year exile.

Sanguinetti told EFE that "I am very glad that Mr Ferreira Aldunate has returned to the country, without taking into account the discussions as to whether he should have left or whether he should have returned sooner and the statements that he made prior to return about his purpose of overthrowing the government. "He added that he considers it "necessary that all Uruguayan leaders who are in the country at this most difficult time must seek, through a collective effort, a peaceful and democratic solution."

The Colorado leader expressed his desire that the military courts should not unnecessarily prolong the imprisonment, so that all the political parties should thus be able to give the country the solution it needs. "Of course, the situation of any party or any man cannot deprive Uruguay of a peaceful solution or of the fundamental rehabilitation of 3 million Uruguayans," Sanguinetti asserted.

Blancos Reject Negotiations

PY181525 Paris AFP in Spanish 2049 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 17 Jun (AFP) -- The National or Blanco Party today said that it will refuse to negotiate with the government as long as Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, their candidate for the presidency, remains imprisoned. At the same time it was announced that a new pots-and-pans protest will be held tonight and a general strike on 27 June. Coming from Buenos Aires and returning to the country after 11 years of exile, Ferreira Aldunate was detained yesterday together with his son Juan Raul, in a huge military operation.

Ferreira Aldunate's running mate, Carlos Pereira, said this evening that those who think that the party will carry on a dialogue or negotiate while their candidate is imprisoned are wrong. Pereira said that those who think that free general elections can be held with a presidential candidate in jail also are wrong, since this demonstrates that they do not know what democracy is. Pereira demanded that the government tell where Ferreira Aldunate is detained and the conditions of his imprisonment. Interior Minister General Juan Rapela, retired, refused to give this information at a press conference yesterday.

Questioned by Military Judge

PY181435 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1111 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 18 Jun (NA) -- While President Gregorio Alvarez and Army Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Hugo Medina were denying rumors about a coup, a military judge began questioning Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, and the Blanco Party started a national mobilization seeking the "immediate release" of the politician, who was arrested when he returned to the country after living in exile for 11 years.

Four hundred Blanco Party delegates decided here yesterday not to participate in the dialogue with the military government, within the framework of the negotiations that were started by the government prior to the upcoming 25 November elections, as long as Ferreira remains under arrest.

Moreover, Leon Morelli, the son-in-law of the Blanco Party leader, has confirmed that a military judge has started questioning Ferreira, who is under arrest at an Army unit in Trinidad, Flores Department, 200 km north of Montevideo. Morelli stated that "the judge phoned us and he gave us a report on the situation; he told us that he had already spoken to Wilson, but that he is still being held incommunicado."

Morelli also reported yesterday that Ferreira's son, Juan Raul, has been taken to a unit of the 3d Army Division, stationed in the city of Paso de los Toros, approximately 250 km north of here. The unit where the Blanco Party's presidential candidate is being held under arrest comes under the jurisdiction of the 2d Army Division, commanded by General Alfonso Feola.

Blanco Party Communique

PY182200 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] As is known, the National Party has issued a declaration stating that it will not participate in the dialogue with the Armed Forces. The declaration, released during the past few hours, in Article No 1 states: We express once more total solidarity with the political behavior of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate since 27 June 1973. This solidarity is also extended to Juan Raul Ferreira.

Article 2: We make public our conviction that these two citizens have never committed any crime and that the charges brought against them, and by which they have been submitted to a military court, either do not exist or they make up the legal right to judge and condemn the acts of a government which has been holding power by force for 11 years.

Article 3: We demand that the place of detention of these two citizens be revealed, and that the guarantees provided for in the Constitution be fulfilled in a legal trial, and that they be released in a maximum period of 48 hours, according to Article 16 of the national Constitution.

Article 4: We entrust the party's board to present the habeas corpus appeal so that the legal authorities may explain and justify immediately the legal reasons for this detention, being subject to the decision of a competent judge.

Article 5: We declare that we do not recognize the actions taken by the military courts as being either legitimate or even legal, taking into account that the objective of such actions in this case and in many others has been to provide the regime with an instrument that might lend legal appearance to the arbitrary actions of the military government.

Article 6: We ask the party Executive Board adopt the necessary measures aimed at mobilizing party organizations, party members, and the entire people in support of the demand for the immediate release of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and Juan Raul Ferreira Sienra.

Article 7: The government's political action that has forced the party to release this declaration implies deliberate aggression against the National Party, and runs counter to the alleged objective of resuming negotiations with the representatives of the people.

As was reported, Dr Hector Lorenzo Rios and Dr Luis Alberto Lacalle unsuccessfully tried to change the text of the resolution.

Spanish Government Message

PA181757 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1722 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Madrid, 18 Jun (EFE) -- The Spanish Government today sent a message to the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry requesting the release of Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

"On behalf of the Spanish Government, I have the honor of addressing your excellency to request the release of Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who was in Spain during much of his exile, in order to show your unwavering democratic will and deep sense of patriotism," says the message signed by Foreign Minister Fernando Moran.

It added that "without wishing to meddle in the domestic affairs of the Republic of Uruguay, the detention of Mr Wilson Ferreira Aldunate appears to be a violation of the civil and political rights of a citizen whose only action has been to support liberties." The detention of Wilson Ferreira "contradicts the reiterated manifestations and commitments assumed by the government to open the path of democracy in the sister Republic of Uruguay, according to its historical traditions, and which, as your excellency has confirmed, the Spanish Government supports without reservations," the message from the Spanish Government added.

Communique on Court Proceedings

PY182155 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1927 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The National Directorate of Public Relations [DINARD] has just released a communique on the proceedings the military court is carrying out against Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and Juan Raul Ferreira. The official communique states that the public is hereby informed about military court proceedings against the aforementioned, against whom warrants of arrest were filed recently, and who were arrested when they entered the country.

1. On 16 June at 2230 Uruguayan citizen Wilson Ferreira was informed about the following charges brought against him:

Supporting subversion, a crime punished by Article No 60, Clause No 6 of the Military Penal Code; attempting to violate the Constitution by engaging in conspiracy and the planning of subsequent actions, which is punished by Article No 60, Clause No 12 of the Military Penal Code; insulting the moral prestige of the Armed Forces, which is punished by Article No 58, Subclauses No 2 and 3 of the Military Penal Code; actions that could have threatened the republic with war or of being the target of reprisals, which is punished by Article No 70, Clause No 2, Subclause No 1 of the Military Penal Code. Later, at 2355 of that same day, Wilson Ferreira was subjected to questioning in the presence of his lawyer and his incommunicado status was lifted since the secrecy of the pretrial inquest was over.

2. On 17 June at 0920, Uruguayan citizen Juan Raul Ferreira was questioned. In view of Juan Raul Ferreira's declarations, the judge hearing the case, in the presence of the indictee's lawyer, charged Juan Raul Ferreira's with insulting the moral prestige of the Armed Forces, which is punished by Article No 58, Subclauses No 2 and 3 of the Military Penal Code. After all proceedings were completed Juan Raul Ferreira's incommunicado status was also lifted.

3. The judge hearing the case will submit the file to the court, which may request changes in the charges for which the two aforementioned persons are being tried, and may act against other persons whose identity may result from the analysis of the data and statements made by the indictees.

4. Respective defenses will be granted the legal time, as of the notification of the charges, to take the legal steps they may deem necessary to request new evidence on the charges being made.

This is the full text of the communique on the proceedings of the military court against Wilson Ferreira and Juan Raul Ferreira that has just been released by the DINARP.

Blanco Party Leaders Arrested

PY182145 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2119 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 18 Jun (TELAM-EFE) -- Today the police arrested 17 leaders of the National Party (Blanco) in the small agricultural town of Guichon, 380 km from Montevideo. National Party leader Beder Mendieta disclosed that the arrested persons, including Alcides Sellanes, convention member for Paysandu District, had taken part yesterday in a demonstration against President Gregorio Alvarez' military regime to demand the release of party presidential candidate and proscribed leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate who was arrested Saturday when he returned to Uruguay after 11 years in exile.

Visit by Argentine Lawmakers

PY190110 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2325 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 18 Jun (NA) -- Argentine lawmakers tonight abruptly ended a meeting that they were holding with Uruguayan Interior Minister General Julio Cesar Rapela. The Argentine delegation traveled to this capital to demand the release of Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and his son Juan Raul, who were detained and put at the disposal of the military courts.

The delegation is made up of Radical Deputies Federico Storani, Guillermo Sarquis, Carlos Gonzalez Pastor, and Bernardo Salduna; Justicialists Miguel Unamuno, Adam Pedrini, Hector Maya, Roberto Garcia, Juan Minichilo and Luis Casale; and Intransigent Party members Raul Rabanaque Caballero, Miguel Monserrat, and Diego May Subiria, the international relations secretary of the Intransigent Party.

During the meeting which began shortly after 1830, the Argentine congressmen demanded the release of the Blanco Party leader. Rapela explained that any decision on the release of Ferreira would be made by the military courts. The visitors replied that they were demanding the release of Ferreira Aldunate in an action of solidarity and brotherhood based on the democratic traditions that unite the two nations.

When the interior minister said that he could not grant the request, the visitors arose and ended the meeting.

During the meeting, the deputies and senators explained to Rapela that their delegation was not an official, that they had come in their capacity as Argentine congressmen, and that their parties had approved the visit. After the meeting, Radical Deputy Bernardo Saduna said that "we will not be allowed to see the prisoners" and that Minister Rapela "set no deadlines" for a possible meeting with Ferreira Aldunate. Salduna said that the meeting featured "a short terse dialogue" and that it was not positive.

During the meeting, which lasted only 15 minutes, the minister said in a harsh tone that the request of the Argentine lawmakers has been considered an intervention in Uruguayan domestic affairs. Justicialist Luis Santos Casale said that "we told Rapela that we were coming only in our capacity as representatives of the people." He said the meeting was "dry and cutting."

Meanwhile, in Buenos Aires, the Latin American Peace and Justice Service headed by 1980 Peace Nobel Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel condemned "the open violation of the rights of the detained leaders."

Montevideo Protest March

PY190235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 18 Jun (AFP) -- Hundreds of enthusiastic supporters of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, proscribed leader of the National or Blanco Party who is being tried by the Uruguayan military court, defied the government measures prohibiting political marches today and marched in downtown Montevideo once they learned about the indictment of the political leader and his son. The demonstrators, who were accompanied by dozens of vehicles blowing their horns and carrying posters saying "freedom and democracy," demanded the release of the politician, who was arrested upon his return to Uruguay after 11 years in exile, and his son along with all political prisoners.

When the demonstrators arrived at the entrance of Libertad Square, located only 800 meters from Government House, on 18 de Julio Avenue, they were stopped by antiriot police squads standing at the opposite end of the square. The police, without interfering, prevented them from moving forward. The demonstration moved on to a side street and arrived in front of the Casa de los Lamas, headquarters of the Forward With Faith (ACR) group headed by Ferreira Aldunate, on Colonia Street, some 50 meters from Government House of Independencia Square.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PA170450 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jun (EFE) -- Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said here tonight that his country supports the Contadora Group's efforts to secure peace in Central America.

In a statement to the press on his arrival in Mexico City for an official 3-day visit, Ghali added that Egypt is opposed to the escalation of violence both in Central America and in the Middle East. He also said that Egypt supports the nonaligned countries' peace initiative. He added that, in his opinion, these countries play an important role as mediators in an effort to reach a negotiated solution between Iran and Iraq.

During his visit in this country Ghali will meet with Bernardo Sepulveda, his Mexican counterpart, and with the energy and mines, finance, and commerce secretaries. President Miguel de la Madrid will also receive him at a special audience in the Los Pinos residence. Ghali is to inaugurate the "Latin American-Africa Symposium" and will sign an economic cooperation agreement, among other activities.

Meets With De la Madrid

FL182128 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2030 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid today received Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, who presented the greetings of his people and government. In a private audience, President De la Madrid and the Egyptian minister, discussed bilateral relations between the two countries and emphasized their willingness to keep them at a high level.

Butrus Butrus Ghali was joined at this meeting by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Foreign Ministry protocol chief Joaquin Bernal. The Egyptian official arrived in Mexico on 16 June to attend an international seminar on Latin America and Africa, organized by Mexico's Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development.

Energy Cooperation Agreement

FL190134 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0109 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Secretary of Energy, Mines, and Parastate Industry Francisco Labistida Ochoa said today that Mexico will provide Egypt with technical advice in gas and petrochemical industrialization. In a meeting here between Labistida and Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Butrus Ghali, the foundation was laid for bilateral cooperation on energy and petrochemical matters between the two countries.

BOLIVIA SEEKS COOPERATION ON DEBT RENEGOTIATION

FL151932 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- When he arrived yesterday in Mexico, Bolivan Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Jorge Crespo Velasco said: Under present economic conditions, the poor cannot be asked to make sacrifices. The Bolivian official said the international banking system must facilitate renegotation of Latin American foreign debt.

Crespo Velasco will meet today with Under Secretary for Economic Affairs of the Secretariat of Foreign Relations Jorge Eduardo Casteneda and officials of the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit and the Bank of Mexico. He said he is visiting Mexico with the goal of achieving cooperation between developing countries, and especially with Mexico, to obtain better conditions for paying the foreign debt. He said the debtor nations have become capital exporters, adding that his country has a foreign debt of $5 billion, of which $3.5 billion has been paid.

Crespo Velasco said that it is not his intention in visiting Mexico to establish a debtors' club but rather, together with the other countries in the region, to search for alternatives that will lead to economic reactivation to make it possible to meet commitments made to international financial organizations. He said that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an orthodox school that applies recessive measures, for which reasons debtor nations cannot meet their debt payments.

The Bolivian deputy foreign affairs minister said that Bolivia has not declared a moratorium but rather a suspension of payments until renegotiation with the international banking system is achieved. Finally, he mentioned two important points for debtor nations striving to reactivate their economies: better terms to be achieved through renegotiation, and the industrialized nations' elimination of the protectionist measures that affect exports from the debtor nations.

POLITICAL GROUPS SEEK MORATORIUM ON FOREIGN DEBT

PA160333 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 13 Jun 84 p 1

[By Roberto Viscaino and Ubaldo Diaz]

[Text] Mexico will not be able to pay either its foreign debt or its interest, and it is no longer possible to continue to sacrifice its people; for this reason, a moratorium is our country's only solution, the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM], the [Mexican Workers Party [PMT], Social Democratic Party [PSD], the Socialist Workers Party [POS], and about 20 other political groups declared yesterday. The figures they cited are as follows:

In a single 6-year period, from 1976 to 1982, Mexico's foreign debt increased from $16.9 billion to $86.51 billion. It has increased by $8.8 billion in the last 15 months.

Mexico will have to pay $13 billion this year in interest alone. This means that the revenues from the sale of 1,270,000 barrels of oil per day, or 464,000,000 barrels per year, must be used for this payment.

The abyss that the country faces grows deeper because national banks hold 10.6 billion pesos in fixed-term deposits, on which 5.3 billion pesos in interest must be paid. This is 20 percent of the country's GNP. To make this payment, the country needs a 10-percent net growth, which has not happened. In view of this, it is expected that more currency will be in circulation and the peso will thus be devalued.

In addition, a 13-centavo daily devaluation means a loss that increases the foreign debt by 11.5 billion pesos a day.

The cold facts continue:

Even hypothesizing a remarkable 0.7 percent recovery in 1984, 4.7 percent in 1985, 5.9 percent in 1986, 5.4 percent in 1987, and 5.5 percent in 1988, the total foreign debt will climb to $128.87 billion by the last year, given the debt's structure and current terms.

Interest payments on the debt would climb from $20.61 billion to $26.07 billion. In 5 years, we would have to pay about $165 billion, without achieving any reduction in the foreign debt or its interest.

The parties and political associations have said that, given all of this, "it is easy to see that it is impossible to pay the foreign debt...; to continue to borrow, knowing that the debt not only is not amortized but is growing, is not only unpatriotic and irresponsible, but amounts to playing a hellish game."

Under current conditions, every working Mexican owes $16,500 in foreign debt. At current prices, this means that every Mexican is burdened with a debt of 3,335,000 pesos. And this debt increases as the peso is devalued and Mexico accumulates more loans.

During a meeting organized by the PSD, which is led by Luis Sanchez Aguilar, it was indicated that Mexico might decree a moratorium and might even declare the debt illegal, since it did not conform to the law. It was the president and the treasury secretaries who signed the loans, without the necessary authorization from Congress. Those who granted the loans are jointly responsible for this action because they did not demand this authorization, although they knew that the operation was irregular; nor did they stipulate that the money was to be used for the primary purpose of the loans.

An example of the debt mismanagement is the $600 million loan granted by Banobras [National Bank for Public Works and Services, Inc.] to the Monterrey Group "on the signature of President Jose Lopez Portillo," while this amount was originally part of $1 billion that had been given to Mexico to finance development projects. It has been estimated that 90 percent of the debt incurred between 1976 and 1982 is illegal. Although the debt has been severely criticized and the federal government has appeared to be more money-inclined than the IMF, it has been reported that an additional $8.8 billion have been requested in the past 15 months, the purpose of which has not been disclosed.

Those who have demanded a moratorium stressed that not paying means not refusing to pay but postpoing payment, and indicated that, should Mexico negotiate a moratorium of between 6 and 10 years, a respite would take place that would be healthy for both creditors and the people in general.

The sectors demanding a moratorium criticized the current government's lack of democratic commitment to this kind of initiative and accused it of following a "sabotage" policy against Latin America and the Mexican people. They indicated, however, that despite the Mixican Government's stubborn actions, a moratorium is the only way open for Mexico and this is proven by the fact that other nations have begun to choose it.

The sectors demanded a hearing from economy officials at least, and asked that the government open democratic procedures so that actions can be taken with support from the people, who can no longer withstand the pressure caused by a persistent stand that must be changed sooner or later.

TRANSPORT SECRETARY LEAVES FOR EUROPEAN TOUR

FL161756 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0105 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Secretary of Communications and Transport Rodolfo Felix Valez left today on a 10-day working trip to **France, Spain, and** Sweden to make technical cooperation agreements on railraod, **sea, and air transportation.**

During his trip to Europe Felix Valdez will meet with his counterparts in the three countries to negotiate technology exchange agreements on communications.

The Mexican official will also deal with the subject of possible joint investments with those countries in the area of telecommunications in general so that Mexico will be better able to achieve modernization in this sector.

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR CUBA

FL152216 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2042 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Manuel Alonso, director general of social communication from Mexico's Office of the Presidency will leave today for Havana to participate in events commemorating the 25th anniversary of Cuba's news agency PRENSA LATINA.

The Mexican official will stay in Havana for 2 days, and will participate in various activities the Cuban Government has organized to celebrate this event.

CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

FL150300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1937 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Foreign Secretariat has said that the 3d joint Mexico-Bulgaria committee meeting, held in Sofia, Bulgaria, will end tomorrow. At the closing session, the 1984-87 Cultural and Economic Exchange Program agreement between the two countries will be signed.

This year's artistic and cultural exchange program between Bulgaria and Mexico will commemorate the 10th anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Luz del Amo, the Foreign Secretariat's general director for cultural affairs, has led the Mexican delegation at the meetings.

INDIAN, ALGERIAN ENVOYS MARK GROUP OF 77 ANNIVERSARY

FL181518 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2346 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement are facing the challenge of making the South-South cooperation concept a reality, as this will be the only way to increase negotiating power with industrialized nations, Indian Ambassador Narendra Kumar Jain has asserted today.

In a speech at a ceremony commemorating the 20th founding anniversary of the Group of 77 in the UN fora, the diplomat stressed the need for impeding the success of divisionist efforts in the Third World struggle. The Third World's power of persuasion and negotiating strength can be increased if we demonstrate solidarity and unity of purpose, Narendra Kumar Jain indicated at the meeting, which is being attended by the Mexican Foreign Under Secretary for Economic Affairs and Algerian Ambassador to Mexico Nur ad-Din Yazid Zerhoumi.

Celebrating another anniversary of the group, a symbol of solidarity and unity of developing countries from all continents, is not sufficient rejoicing, the Indian representative indicated. This is an occasion in which the improvement of the Third World's standard of living should be accepted as a challenge and as an opportunity to work hard, he added.

The ambassador lamented that even after the Third World's organized struggle of the past 2 decades, the chasm between North and South continues to broaden. The gravity of this chasm is reflected in the fact that 75 percent of the world population (3 billion people) is located in the countries of the South -- including the PRC -- and they receive only 20 percent of the world's total income.

The Algerian ambassador recalled that today we also commemorate the (?eighth) anniversary of the program of action for the new international economic order and the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of the States, represented by Mexico.

SOCIALIST LEADER CRITICIZES SIMPSON-MAZZOLI BILL

PM190227 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 16 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] The Simpson-Mazzoli bill damages the rights of Mexican workers, constitutes pressure against Mexico and provokes economic, political and social problems, the leader of the Socialist Workers Party (PST) said Friday.

Rafael Aguilar Talamantes said the bill being considered by the U.S. Senate urges an alliance with the millions of farm workers here and in other Latin American countries to defend their rights.

The bill, if made law, would grant amnesty to any illegal aliens working in the United States prior to and including 1981 and would make it easier to hire aliens for seasonal harvesting jobs.

Aguilar Talamantes said the PST met with representatives of the La Raza party to analyze the situation he said endangers political stability in territories south of the Rio Grande.

The PST, he said, considers the Simpson-Mazzoli bill one more example of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's effort to appear "flexible" in regard to Mexico, but it is actually unjust and inopportune. "It is a new attempt to ruin Mexicans," he said.

On Wednesday, the PST began a national meeting with the participation of party leaders from the border area to study the effects of the bill.

COLUMN CRITICIZES U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

PA181447 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 Jun 84 p 4A

["Let the People Judge" column by Ricardo Lince: "U.S. Negotiating and Plotting" -- capitalized words as published]

[Text] The four Contadora Group foreign ministers last week embarked on a lightning tour of Central American capital cities carrying with them a draft peace treaty to be used by area countries in drafting their own counterproposals.

This trip, although different in length, coincided with Secretary of State Mr Shultz' unexpected visit to Managua. On behalf of President Reagan, Shultz presented a proposal to the commanders of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. This trip took place on the eve of the London summit that gathered seven of the world's most powerful industrialized countries. Dispatches outlined Reagan's proposal as follows: The United States would cut economic and military aid to the CONTRA guerrillas that are invading Nicaragua with U.S. and Honduran aid. In compensation, Nicaragua would cut its supply of weapons, ammunition, and technicians to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The U.S. diplomatic move at first encouraged the Contadora Group, which described it as a positive bilateral effort to ensure peace. In view of this U.S. initiative, the industrialized countries conference had no firm basis on which to criticize U.S. Central American policy or its international moral image. Reagan's diplomatic move had two objectives: first, to break any European criticism against him, and second, to show U.S. voters that he is not carrying out a warmongering policy and to decrease the pressure generated by criticism regarding the Central American issue in the upcoming elections.

However, there is now crushing evidence of a lack of seriousness and of damage done to the Contadora Group efforts. Reagan has requested congressional authorization of several million dollars in aid for the CONTRAS, the guerrillas who are invading Nicaragua from the north and fighting to topple a government with which the United States has relations and is currently negotiating. This situation reminds us of the Pearl Harbor conflict that burst amid negotiations.

COLUMNIST DECRIES U.S. EFFECT ON ELECTIONS

PA180012 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Jun 84 p 6A

[Article by I. Roberto Eisenman Jr: "The Saber, the Scabbard and the United States]

[Excerpts] We Latin Americans spent far too much time blaming the United States for many of our problems, which are in fact the result of our own inadequacies, more than anything else. This is an indisputable fact.

But here I go again, because there are significant factors that will undoubtedly show, in any objective analysis, that the United States does play a vital role -- sometimes good and sometimes bad, as far as our people are concerned -- but always for the benefit of its own national interests, as conceived, often mistakenly, by the government in power.

The first presidential election held in Panama after 16 years of dictatorship is a case in which the U.S. Government's position definitely helped to determine a course that was diametrically opposed to the will of the majority of our people. The U.S. Government is up to its neck in this mess, and its attitude made the difference between a legitimate democratic future -- despite all of the uncertainties that apply to a democracy (remember when a good number of U.S. citizens were forecasting the end of the world should Reagan, that "crazy old man," win the elections?) -- and a disguised autocracy that will sooner or later lead us to violence.

Why? Because the final outcome of the elections was not decided by votes, but by the rattling of sabers, and those doing the rattling were trained and armed and are actively led by the United States. It hurts to have to admit it, but it is those who talk most about nationalism who are most vulnerable to foreign interests.

Among the policemen-soldiers-jailers...and the State Department, there seems to be a constant urge to leave things as they are, particularly if the waters seem calm on the surface, that is why the official candidate was naturally attractive to the United States: An economist, educated in Chicago, respected by international bureacratic circles...and because he is passive when it comes to arms and because he is a guarantee of tranquillity for the military, we could say in his case (I quote Arturo Uslar Pietri)..." the general keeps the saber and hands Nicky the scabbard."

Meanwhile, those of us who have profound democratic convictions and who prefer the imperfect system of government that exists in the United States would like to say something to our North American friends that is similar to what Golda Me'ir said: "We will struggle for democracy...and we will continue to do so; you cannot decide whether we will continue the struggle, you can only decide who will win." To this I would add: And with your clumsy attitude you are giving the victory to your staunchest enemies...who, by the way, are also ours.

Despite you, we will continue to struggle for legitimate democracy, to ensure that both the saber and the scabbard are in the hands of the individual who was freely elected by the people.

CONSULAR TIES ESTABLISHED WITH ARAB EMIRATES

PA181513 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 Jun 84 p 7B

[Text] Guided by a wish to promote friendly relations between their two countries, the Governments of the Republic of Panama and the United Arab Emirates have decided to establish consular relations starting 16 June 1984." [quotation mark as published]

NORIEGA LEADS MILITARY DELEGATION TO FRANCE

PA190200 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Jun 84 p 1A

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Defense Forces, left for France yesterday at the invitation of the commander of the French Armed Forces.

General Noriega was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Julian Melo Borbua, headquarters and General Staff secretary general, Lieutenant Colonel Elias Castillo Figueroa, G-3 of the General Staff, and Lieutenant Colonel Lorenzo Purcell, commander of the Panamanian Air Force.

During their stay in France, the Panamanian officers will closely observe training and instruction programs and will visit military parachuting centers.

The delegation was seen off at the Panamanian Air Force terminal by members of the General Staff, officers, and NCO's. Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of the General Staff, will assume command of the institution for the duration of this important military working mission.

OPPOSITION FAILS TO DISRUPT BANANA LOADING

PA181641 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Jun 84 pp A1, A8

[Text] Changuinola -- We have noted that efforts by the opposition to paralyze activities in Bocas del Toro, particularly the operations of the Chiriqui Land Company, have been a failure, because the area is completely calm.

For the past 72 hours, opposition leaders who want to destabilize the country have been trying to provoke demonstrations and strikes in various community sectors in Bocas del Toro. However, except for yesterday, Sunday, not a workday, banana loading operations have proceeded without incident, and transportation, electrical, and other services have not been interrupted.

We were told that the rally to which the opposition sent such illustrious figures as Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon and Dr Abraham Pretto was attended only by Indians. There was no strike, because there was no support for it within the community, which refuses to continue to be used, a completely reliable source told this paper.

On Saturday, 84,000 cases of bananas were loaded in the port of Almirante. The operations were not halted at any time. At the oil terminal, where problems allegedly occurred, everything is proceeding normally.

Business is also operating as uaual, without disruptions. The only commercial establishments that are closed belong to the recalcitrant opposition leaders Francisco Arzola and Simon Balid.

Therefore, those who want to cause unrest have been unsuccessful. Their methods have been a complete failure, because there is complete calm in Bocas del Toro, the source said in conclusion.

BELIZE

COURTENAY, MUSA TO VISIT JAPAN, TAIWAN, HONG KONG

FL182107 Bridgetown CANA in English 1621 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, June 17 (CANA) -- A Belizean delegation that includes home and foreign affairs minister, Vernon Courtenay, and education and economic development minister, Said Musa, will be visiting Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong this week, the government announced. The Belizeans will have discussions with government and business leaders on areas of cooperation. Officials here said the delegation will seek joint business ventures and foreign private sector investment here. Travelling with the ministers will be the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Everal Waight, and members of the Belize Investment Task Force, including Raymond Fuller of the Economic Development Office, and Belize City businessmen, Ralph Fonseca, Elton Jones and Victor Usher.

The delegation was to leave this week-end for New Orleans, where it will be joined by Musa, who has been vising London as the guest of the British Government. In London, Musa addressed the West India Committee on investment opportunities in Belize. The Belize delegation will be making a brief stop in Los Angeles, California, before travelling to Japan.

In Tokyo, the delegation will meet with the foreign and other ministers and officials of Japan's International Cooperation Agency. The delegation will leave Japan on June 22 for Tiawan and Hong Kong. In both countries they will meet with high ranking officials.

EL SALVADOR

FORMER TREASURY POLICE DIRECTOR ARRESTED

PA182059 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] We have been gathering information on a report that was received this morning and confirmed at noon today: Colonel Francisco Moran, former Treasury Policy director and president of CEL, the Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission, until just a few days ago, has been arrested. To date, we have been told that it is not known whether he is being held by the Salvadoran Air Force or by the General Staff. In any event, this is the first high-ranking officer ever arrested for links with illicit activities, in this case involving kidnappings and the death squads.

According to our reports, military authorities arrested Moran at the Comalapa Airport on the day he left the CEL presidency and was preparing to depart for the United States. At 1500 on that same day, a week ago today, Col Moran was arrested at Comalapa as he was about to leave for the United States in a private aircraft. It was said that Col Moran is accused of being involved in the kidnapping of Jose Llort. According to reports, two of Moran's bodyguards are involved in this case. They are former members of the Treasury Police. It has been said that investigations are continuing and that Moran must remain in prison until they are completed. We have received exclusive reports that Moran was or is suspected of directing the individuals who were recently arrested and were accused of blackmail. They had asked for more than 2 million colones in exchange for Llort, allegedly alive, though he was already dead.

COMMUNIQUE ON DR VIDES CASANOVA KIDNAPPING

PA152307 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2240 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Report by Nelson Lopez]

[Text] Our press department has received a communique from the FMLN. Part of the communique states that Dr Eduardo Vides Casanova was released on 10 June. It declares that he was detained on the orders of the FMLN general command and that the operation was carried out by the (Torres Nieto) Command. It says that Dr Vides Casanova was not mistreated, physically or mentally. The FMLN respects the Geneva conventions, in contrast to the treatment received by our militants and fighters when they are captured by the enemy forces, the FMLN communique declares. It adds: After holding talks with the parties interested in preserving the life of Dr Vides Casanova, the defense minister's brother, we reached a joint agreement that was fulfilled by both parties. This shows that the FMLN respects and fulfills its commitments. It also adds: We announce to the people of El Salvador and the world that the FMLN's unity is increasing every day.

Posing a question as to which FMLN member organization carried out the operation, it responds: We are moving away from the past, when we operated as independent forces. Imperialism and the enemy Army are now, and every day, facing a single revolutionary organization, the FMLN, which is the expression of an armed people who are exercising their legitimate right to defense.

The FMLN is thus officially announcing that it was responsible for the kidnapping of Dr Eduardo Vides Casanova. The communique adds: We charge that as part of its plan for psychological warfare, the Armed Forces Press Committee wants to confuse the people with imaginary disagreements, but it is very clear that we are growing increasingly stronger and that our military operations are becoming more effective.

Through this statement we reiterate our recognition of the institutions that contributed their good offices to this operation. This is how the communique that was sent to Radio Cadena Sonora today by the Modesto Ramirez Front concludes.

MILITARY COMMANDER ON 'ANTITERRORIST ACTIVITIES'

PA181951 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Colonel Carlos Alfredo Rivas, Cabanas Departament commander, statement to journalist Raul Beltran in Cabanas; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] In line with the Armed Force Joint Staff plan of operations, last Monday we moved into the Cinquera and Jutiapa areas to conduct antiterrorist activities because terrorists from Chalatenango and from the San Pedro and Guazapa Hills had set up camps there. Fortunately, so far our only casualties have been four soldiers who were slightly wounded whtn they stepped on a claymore mine this morning, but these casualties are (?insignificant). Yesterday a corporal from Military Detachment 2 was killed. As a matter of fact he lived in Tejutepeque and came from one of those peasant families who had fled from the Cinquera region to seek refuge in Tejutepeque.

on the terrorists' side, we have not been able to determine their casualties, but we do know they have suffered casualties, and we have pushed them out of the area. Furthermore, they have practically avoided confrontations, since they are desperate. For that reason, area residents inform us that many of them want to surrender, but their leaders do not let them.

In addition, a great number of civilians, whom the guerrillas describe as the productive masses, want to surrender, particularly around the Cinquera region. This morning a man who had fled from that region told us that some 150 persons in (San Nicolas) Canton wish to surrender but are afraid to becuase of the death threats against them. They hope that with the arrival of the troops they will be able to seek refuge and leave the area, so as to escape from the terrorists, who have kept them in virtual slavery for years. Yesterday we rescued 11 persons, including very young children and a 5-month-old baby. They told us that they have been held prisoner for years. When the troops arrived, they seized the opportunity to flee.

The Cinquera area is really deserted, especially the western part. West of Azacualpa Hill, the area is basically deserted. Just about everything and all the houses were destroyed by the terrorists. The houses of all those persons who refused to join the terrorists were destroyed. Those people are now refugees in Tejutepeque and others in Jutiapa. Nevertheless, the people I met this morning in Jutiapa and also some refugees from Ilobasco have told me that once the highway between Tejutepeque and Jutiapa is repaired they will return home because they fully trust the Armed Forces to provide support.

GUERRILLAS DISABLE VEHICLES, AMBUSH SOLDIERS

PA182338 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] This morning there was heavy fighting on the northern trunk highway, particularly at kms 20 and 21 between Apopa and Guazapa. Everything is calm in that area now. According to officials, however, the FMLN rebels stopped several vehicles between 0530 and 0600 and fired at their tires, thus interrupting traffic in the area. It has been said that 15 to 20 vehicles were left on the road with flat tires.

Later, a clash took place between the rebels and National Police and 1st Infantry Brigade troops, who were supported by troops from the Apopa command. Reports indicate that police from the garrison in Guazapa were on their way to cash their checks at the main garrison this morning when they were ambushed by guerrillas; a policeman was wounded in the attack. According to reports received at Cadena Sonora, the approximately 300 guerrillas outnumbered the 1st Infantry Brigade troops, who thus had to retreat. The rebels then clashed with treasury policemen, and one person was also wounded in this action. It was also said that an operation is now under way to try to locate the 300 guerrillas, who also ambushed 1st Infantry Brigade troops near km 17 at 1730 yesterday and fired at the tires of the troops' vehicles.

Cadena Sonora has received secret reports in which it is indicated that the guerrillas have begun an operation to destroy vehicles on roads in the country's eastern region.

VENCEREMOS: SOLDIERS REFUSE TO RETURN TO EL PAISNAL

PA151349 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Paramilitary troops from El Paisnal have refused to return to their positions. They told the Armed Forces that they will not return to El Paisnal in view of frequent FMLN attacks that dislodged them from that town near San Salvador. The paramilitary troops criticized the military high command's refusal to deploy a considerable number of troops to El Paisnal.

FARABUNDO MARTI CALLS DUARTE 'INTRANSIGENT'

PA161226 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] The warmongering and irresponsible attitude of the regime's officials has been ascertained once again by the Salvadoran people. Yesterday we learned about statements made by Christian Democrat [Julio Adolfo] Rey Prendes, who is part of the government. He is trying to turn a political solution into a real propagandistic and demagogic circus. The slow and intransigent attitude of Duarte's regime, which is not really interested in finding a real political solution to the conflict, is masked behind its spokesmen's empty talk. They propose an alleged national dialogue which would serve only to provide a political cover for U.S. imperialism's direct and massive intervention. Rey Prendes has said, with evil intentions, that the FMLN-FDR does not have a specific proposal for a solution or a government platform to effectively solve the problems of hunger, low salaries, human rights, housing, and education that are being experienced by our people. Duarte's regime has said it will respect human rights; however, the murders, missing people, and bomb attacks continue against the civilian population. Duarte's regime says it will solve the people's economic problems; well then, increase the workers' salaries.

We have proposed the creation of a provisional broad-based government, and we have reasserted our willingness to seek and achieve peace with dignity for our people. The Salvadoran people want peace; the people of the world want peace for our country; and Duarte's regime has created expectations about the achievement of peace. However, Duarte's regime seeks only to step up the war and intervention -- not to solve the Salvadoran people's problems. Duarte's regime is demonstrating its irresponsible and intransigent nature with its propagandistic and demagogic statements. We want peace, and we will not surrender our weapons because they guarantee the workers' interests. We want justice and liberty for our people; that is our will, that is the Salvadoran people's will. With Duarte we will have only more hunger and repression. With Duarte we will never find a solution. With the FMLN we will have a broad-based government.

FMLN CEMMORATES DRU'S FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

PA151523 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Defeating the misinformation campaign of the dictatorship, united in combat, and united in victory!

Today we salute the fourth anniversary of the historic creation of the FMLN's Unified Revolutionary Directorate, DRU. Four years ago our politico-military organizations took an important step in the formation of the revolutionary vanguard of the Salvadoran people with the creation of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate. Our revolutionary organizations, born of the people's struggle as five fronts, precisely 4 years ago today, on 14 June 1980, made a decisive advance in the confirmation of revolutionary unity. Today we also pay tribute to our heroes and martyrs who fell in combat, leading the people united to victory. We recall Lile Milagros Ramirez, Rafael Arce Zablah, Melida Anaya Montes, Rafael Aguinada Carranza, Luis Adalberto Diaz, and many more who are being exalted today by the Salvadoran people's struggle.

The revolutionary struggle demanded the creation of a single leadership to engage in unified combat against the people's enemies: U.S. imperialism, the oligarchy, and its puppet dictatorship. Today we are a single solid front advancing to higher levels of coordination and unity, in the formation of a powerful people's revolutionary army, toward the creation of a single party which may lead our people to victory and a just society based on peace, true democracy, and national independence.

We salute our five organizations: the Salvadoran Revolutionary Party, PRS; the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, PRTC; National Resistance, RN; the Communist Party of El Salvador, PCES; and the People's Liberation Forces, FPL. We are five sister forces, five firm forces determined to win a happy future for all Salvadorans.

We salute all leaders, cadres, and members of the various sister organizations of the FMLN. We salute the leaders and fighters of our heroic army and militia forces. We are the people in arms! United, we are invincible! In the face of the dictatorship and the imperialist intervention, the people's unity toward victory!

GUATEMALA

MLN CRITICIZES UNION OF NATIONAL CENTER, EL GRAFICO

PA171618 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] The National Liberation Movement, MLN, this afternoon charged that the newspaper EL GRAFICO has once again demonstrated its journalistic irresponsibility and its completely partial behavior by identifying itself as the official organ of the Union of the National Center [UCN]. The MLN members added that the U.S. organizations responsible for reporting about an electoral fraud were founded by (Lawrence Burns), his associate Chilean Orlando Letelier, and another organization working for Fidel Castro with the intention of destabilizing the country.

According to the MLN, EL GRAFICO does not mind serving as an instrument of these organizations as long as it can take its paper leader to power. In addition, it accuses the UCN of being a political group used by the communists.

Finally, MLN members said that the way the centrists are investing in publicity it would not be strange if these communist organizations were financing this publicity. They flatly denied being the official party or receiving any aid from the Guatemalan Government.

'INCREASED' VIOLENCE OVER WEEKEND REPORTED

PA190235 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Barely 2 weeks before the elections for the constituent assembly, violence in Guatemala drastically increased yesterday and today. The victims include a National Unity Front candidate for deputy, Juan Jose Perdomo Castellanos. He was shot in Zone 12 of this capital during a street brawl with a drunken man, who was finally captured by the police. Candidate Perdomo Castellanos was accompanied by Marcelino Vasquez Gomez when they were attacked; Vasquez Gomez was wounded.

The increased violence has also cost the lives of two policemen; one, Pedro Lopez Marroquin, was murdered next to the San Carlos University. A shootout took place this morning at the university campus in Zone 12; one policeman was killed and another was gravely wounded. The two policemen were shot at by unidentified men in a car, which was parked in front of the San Carlos University's engineering building. National Police spokesman Mario Ramirez Ruiz pointed out that those who killed the policemen are part of a drug trafficking band.

Meanwhile, at km 65 of the highway to the Atlantic, in Sanarate, El Progreso, two unidentified corpses were found in a 100-meter deep ravine. The corpses showed signs of torture, bullet wounds, and the soles of their feet had been burned. Volunteer firemen were able to recover the corpses in metal stretchers following 2 hours' of hard work. Finally, policeman Eduardo Leonidas Xicoy died today in Guatemala City after being run over by an automobile at Fifth Avenue and Seventh Street, Zone 6, in what appears to be a criminal act. Police sources revealed that the victim was patrolling the area when the vehicle suddenly appeared and ran him over. It is believed that this was done intentionally.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT THREATENS TO REPRESS PLANNED STRIKE

WA191205 Rome IPS in English 16 Jun 84

[By Manual Torres]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, June 16 (IPS) -- The Honduran Government today accused the rightist Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH) of heading a conspiracy to bring on a military takeover and threatened to repress a nationwide strike the CTH called for June 20.

But the CTH reiterated today that it will order its 140,000 members to join the "crossed arms" strike, in which employees will go to work but not do their jobs, and to continue it "until the government repeals the latest tax decrees." Other labor groups have indicated that they will support the action, which will be the nation's first general strike in ten years.

The clash between President Roberto Suazo Cordova's conservative administration and the labor sector is a reflection of spreading opposition to the government's economic policy, which follows guidelines of the International Monetary Fund. The IMF is demanding that Honduras reduce its $300 million budget deficit, and Cordova's officials argue that the taxes are necessary to close the gap. "We cannot afford the luxury of imitating Argentina and rejecting the IMF's proposals," said Economy Minister Camilo Rivera Giron, "since we are a poor country with large capital needs."

The latest economic measure was a new tax package imposed June 1, which the treasury minister says will bring in $25 million. But resistance to the new taxes has been fierce, and led to formation of an opposition front including the National, Christian Democratic and Innovation and Unity Parties, reinforced by two workers' confederations and farmworkers' and teachers' union groups. The front has called two large protest demonstrations in Tegucigalpa, the capital, San Pedro Sula, the northern industrial capital and other Honduran cities, but the government has stood firm on the new taxes.

Rumualdo Bueso Penalva, president of the ruling Liberal Party, said anyone who opposes the economic measures is "communist," an assessment rejected by the groups in the opposition front. CTH Secretary General Andres Victor Artilez said the strike will be peaceful and will not include demonstrations outside the workplace.

Several government officials have tried to persuade labor leaders not to support the CTH strike call, but have failed. The administration is now seeking to portray the movement as an attempt to overthrow the government and usher in the military. Ubodoro Arrihaga Iraeta, an administration spokesman, said an emergency statute may be imposed "to maintain order" during the strike. He said that the tax issue is being used as a "pretext to destabilize the government, and we are not going to stand with arms crossed awaiting anarchy."

Arrihaga Iraeta blasted the CTH for its links to former Honduran Armed Forces Commander Gustavo Alvarez, who was ousted on March 31. Alvarez is now in Miami, and some of his supporters in Honduras are reportedly trying to lay the groundwork for a military government.

The CTH said that "we are not moved by political motives, nor do we want confrontations among Hondurans, but workers' spending power continues to drop and we will try to avoid this." An estimated 30 percent of Hondurans are now unemployed, and joblessness has grown critical since the economy began its recessionary nosedive in 1979.

REFUGEE AID AGENCIES TO BE REORGANIZED

PA190306 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Jun 84 p 20

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa -- The government yesterday announced that all agencies involved in activities related to the Salvadoran refugees will be reorganized. The decision was made because of the alleged involvement of Spanish citizen Helisenda Portabella with a guerrilla group. Colonel Abraham Garcia Turcios, coordinator general of the National Refugee Commission, explained that "these agencies have volunteers working for them."

"These agencies must be informed that before they accept volunteers they must notify the National Refugee Commission of their decision, in writing, and the commission will then decide whether their service is necessary," Garcia Turcios added.

Because of the alleged participation of the Spanish volunteer in a Salvadoran guerrilla group, it was decided that "better control will be exercised" over the volunteers, he added.

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON ORTEGA, DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR

Press Directorate Communique

PA181939 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Press Department of the General Directorate of Dissemination and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction communique issued in Managua on 18 June]

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta and member of the FSLN National Directorate, met on Monday, 18 June 1984 with Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Present at the meeting were Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz and Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto. Following the meeting with Chernenko, the Nicaraguan delegation met with Comrade Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Likewise, Companero Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto and Julio Lopez, responsible for the [words indistinct], met with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Soviet Union.

During the various meetings, all of which were held at the Kremlin, the Nicaraguan delegation talked broadly with the Soviet leaders with regard to the situation of aggression that the U.S. Administration of President Ronald Reagan has stepped up against the Nicaraguan people and the consequences of destruction, (?losses), and delays it has caused in production activities, stressing the valor and high willingness to fight demonstrated by the working people in the field of defense, their many sacrifices, and the resounding defeats that have been inflicted on the CIA's mercenaries. At the close of its working visit to the USSR, the Nicaraguan delegation will visit other countries, which include the GDR, and the People's Democratic Republics of Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary Romania, and others.

Report From Moscow

PA181550 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1456 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Report from Moscow by Carlos Jose Guadamont -- live]

[Text] [Guadamont] It is now 1900 in Moscow. We report that at 1600 Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, met with Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Commander Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN National Directorate and minister of planning, and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman were also present at the meeting.

The meeting was conducted in a climate of cordiality and fraternity between the peoples and governments of the two countries. We can tell our people that the meeting was very useful and fruitful for our people.

Commander Ortega had previously met with Geydar Ali Rza ogly Aliyet, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and members of the CPSU Politburo, with whom he reviewed the situation of aggression that Nicaragua is currently experiencing. Foreign Minister D'Escoto also met with USSR Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko. Ortega also attended a meeting with Boris Pomonarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. It should be noted that this kind of meeting between Commander Ortega and the top Soviet leaders tightens and further consolidates the ties of friendship and solidarity between our peoples, the Soviet Union and Nicaragua.

Previously -- during the first 2 weeks of February -- Commander Ortega met for the first time with Comrade Konstantin Chernenko on the occasion of the funeral of Yuriy Andropov. This is the second meeting Commander Ortega has held with Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, the top Soviet leader. On other occasions, Commander Ortega had met with Yuriy Andropov before his death. Andropov was also CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Presidium. Ortega had also met with Leonid Brezhnev. In other words, these meetings between Commander Ortega and the top Soviet leaders are (?aimed), as we just said, at consolidating the ties of fraternity, friendship, and solidarity between the two peoples.

We can also report that Commander Ortega's working tour through the European countries will extend to the GDR on 20 June, Bulgaria on 21 June, Poland on 23 June, Hungary on 25 June, Romania on 26 June, and Czechoslovakia on 27 June. All of these will be working meetings between Commander Ortega and the top leaders of these countries to strengthen their bonds of friendship with Nicaragua and, above all, to request the assistance required by our people, who are victims of an aggression and blockade by imperialism. These tours will be very advantageous and fruitful to our people and country.

Therefore, we repeat that the most important news today is that Commander Ortega met with Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium, as well as with [words indistinct] chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo. Commander Ortega also attended a meeting with Boris Pomonarev, candidate member of the Politburo. Commander Henry Ruiz and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman also participated in the meeting with Comrade Chernenko. This was a report from Moscow for "Contact 620" of Voice of Nicaragua. Any questions, Luis?

[Station announcer] Well, Carlos, the transnational news agencies are speculating about the meeting between Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko. An AFP dispatch says that although nothing has been reported about the topic of the meetings, there is talk about the purchase of Soviet military materiel. Carlos, is anything actually known about the topics that were discussed during the meetings?

[Guadamont] Well, the specific topics are not known. The press communique to be issued with regard to this meeting is about to be released. I can report that precisely 1 minute before you and I established contact from Moscow, the Soviet nationwide television network was broadcasting an extensive report on the meeting between Commander Daniel Ortega and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko. It was an extensive report by Soviet television. The terms of the press release regarding the meeting...[changes thought] as I say, it will be released at any time. I would suggest, Luis, that you keep watch on the TASS news agency, which is the official Soviet news agency, which, we imagine, will transmit the communique, which must be ready for circulation at this moment. It will officially report -- perhaps not in a detailed way -- on the meeting held by Commander Ortega and his delegation with Comrade Chernenko.

Actually, I cannot say whether the meeting dealt with military topics, but we do know that it was a very significant meeting in an atmosphere of great cordiality and fraternity. Of course, since it involves brothers like the Soviets, every effort, every work, every meeting has to be beneficial to our people, given the solidarity that the Soviet Government and people have demonstrated toward Nicaragua since the victory of our revolution.

[Station announcer] Well, Carlos, we would ask for a last favor. Can you repeat the list of countries that will be visited by the coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, when he winds up his working meetings in the Soviet Union?

[Guadamont] Yes, the working visits to be made by Commander Ortega in European countries are as follows: the GDR on 20 June, Bulgaria on 21 June, Poland on 23 June, Hungary on 25 June, Romania on 26 June, and Czechoslovakia on 27 June. Naturally, this list of countries must be confirmed at the last minute because of the intensive work that is being done by Commander Ortega, given the intensity of the working tour. As we all know, the commander's responsibilities do not allow him to be outside the country for a long time. He must return as soon as possible because this is demanded by the situation in the country, as well as his responsibilities as head of our revolutionary government.

Soviet Coverage

For Moscow TASS coverage of the visit to the Soviet Union by a Sandinist National Liberation Front delegation led by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, including Ortega's comments prior to departure from Managua, their reception at the airport in Moscow by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Boris Ponomarev, and Ortega's meetings with Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko and CPSU Politburo member Geydar Aliyev, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 18 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ATTEMPT TO FORM INTERNAL FRONT 'DEFEATED'

PA182228 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Interior Ministry's Public Relations Department communique issued in Managua on 18 June]

[Text] The Interior Ministry of the Republic of Nicaragua informs the citizens that the heroic and devoted work of the General Directorate of State Security has defeated a new attempt by CIA mercenaries to organize an internal front. The Interior Ministry will present the most important culprits in this attempt at the Cesar Augusto Silva Conventions Center at 0900 on 19 June, when ample information about the case will be provided.

Fifty years later Sandino still lives!

LAW BANS OVERFLIGHTS BY INTERNATIONAL AIRLINERS

PA171303 Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Managua, 16 Jun (AFP) -- The Civil Aeronautics Directorate of Nicaragua today announced that any international flight in transit through this country must pass 35 miles off the national coast. The new law which regulates air traffic -- establishing that commercial flights cannot overfly the strife-torn regions of Nicaragua -- seeks to "avert any danger" to international airliners, according to Lieutenant Gabriel Granera, director of the Civil Aeronautics Directorate.

CORDOVA RIVAS ADDRESSES PCDN CONVENTION

PA182016 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Approximately 300 people attended the convention held by the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN] at the Camino Real Hotel yesterday, at which a new board of directors -- following the party split into two separate factions, headed by Enrique Sotelo and Mario Rappaccioli -- was chosen. The convention, in which 130 conventioneers took part, also appointed the PCDN's electoral committee. The main speakers at the event were Enrique Sotelo and [junta member] Rafael Cordova Rivas. Cordova Rivas urged the Conservatives to register for the election, but the party failed to decide yesterday whether it will take part in the upcoming elections. That will be decided on in an upcoming convention, party sources explained. Here is part of Cordova Rivas' speech before the PCDN convention:

[Begin Cordova Rivas recording] The presence of the PCDN is absolutely necessary! It is for the good of Nicaragua, the PCDN's policy, and the Nicaraguan people! We must be part of all struggles. Some say that the party has not been given the proper conditions to take part in the elections. However, when has the enemy given conditions to its rivals for such things? We have to achieve those conditions on the streets, in political gatherings, or anywhere, to be able to go to the elections and demand those guarantees. [Passage indistinct] We must take part in the elections. Dr (Ferrera) [not further identified] has just spoken to us about the international implications. Very little has been said about the international implications. They have a great influence on Central American developments. One thing that can happen is that the FSLN can come to believe that in order to win, it must first lose. In that case, the PCDN would be the winner. [end recording]

During the convention, the PCDN's electoral committee was created. It includes (Roger Arguello), (Felix Pedro Herrera), (Luis Andara Ubeda), and (Ricardo Borge). (Felix Pedro Espinosa Briones) was unanimously reelected the PCDN's representative to the State Council. The party's board of directors, made up of 18 members, was also completed. Some of its members who opposed the party, such as Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, Donald Lacayo, (Francisco Aviles), (Fernando Aguero), and Alejo Mendieta, needed to be replaced. Mario Rappaccioli, Miriam Arguello, and Jose Castillo Osejo were also replaced. The following are the new members of the board of directors: (Eduardo Molina Palacios), (Cesar Augusto Castillo), (Daniel Brenes Aguilar), (Gustavo Mendoza), (Jose Maria Izabalteca), (Lucas Urbina), (Carlos Sanchez), (Eduardo Llanos), (Roger Torres), and (Alejandro Ortiz).

CENSORSHIP LEADS TO NONPUBLICATION OF LA PRENSA

Photographs, Column Banned

PA160244 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0013 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Managua, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition newspaper LA PRENSA, published in this capital, was not issued today because of "excessive government censorship," sources at the newspaper said. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, deputy editor of the morning paper, told journalists that the Sandinist government banned the publication of photographs of floods in Managua.

He added that reports that "had nothing to do with the state economy and security" were also banned. The editor stressed that an old column called "Help for the Needy" was included in the banned material. According to the source, the government does not want the column published because "the press cannot be allowed to continue to present an image of poverty and of the government's inability to solve all of its problems."

To date this year, the dissident newspaper has gone unpublished eight times, on the order of the editors, because of restrictions on freedom of the press.

The Sandinist government established a system of prior censorship on 15 March 1982.

Religious Information Censored

PA190409 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0047 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Managua, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Sources at LA PRENSA, the Nicaraguan opposition newspaper, reported that today's issue of this evening newspaper was not published because of censorship. This is the second time in less than 6 days that the editors of this opposition newspaper have decided to hold back an issue because of the restrictions placed on freedom of the press. LA PRENSA did not circulate on Friday because the government censored approximately 60 percent of the material selected for that edition.

According to the reports, approximately 70 percent of today's material was censored, including information on the closing Holy Year events that were held on Saturday in the western town of El Sauce. Eight of the nine bishops who make up the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference attended this religious ceremony, as did the secretary of the Apostolic Nunciature in Nicaragua.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ON CLASHES WITH CONTRAS

PA181627 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Last Saturday, 16 counterrevolutionaries who belonged to the Rafaela Herrera Task Force headed by Encarnacion Valdivia, alias El Tigrillo, were eliminated by the German Pomares and Francisco Estrade Battalions for Unconventional Warfare [BLI]. The announcement was made by the Defense Ministry.

The soldiers in the Patriotic Military Service defeated the mercenaries in (Bocas de Golondrina), north of San Jose de Bocay, Jinotega Department. As a result of the clash, which lasted from 0600 to 1700, one young combatant died heroically.

The Defense Ministry has reported that also on Saturday between 150 and 200 Somozist mercenaries from Honduras attacked (La Playa) and (Patascal), near (El Siuna). The mercenaries fired at least fifty 81-mm mortar rounds, destroying a Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry [MIDINRA] farm. After the criminal attack the mercenaries withdrew to Honduras.

On Friday at 1000 a commando force of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] attacked the Oscar Benavides Agricultural Cooperative, 10 km from Sebaco, Matagalpa. There they destroyed all the installations of the cooperative workers and set fire to six MIDINRA vehicles.

ARDE SAYS NO MORE WOUNDED TO ENTER COSTA RICA

PA181840 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] spokesmen yesterday reported that for the time being no more rebels wounded as a result of clashes between their troops and the Sandinist People's Army in southern Nicaragua will enter Costa Rican territory. They said there are only four counterrevolutionaries receiving medical treatment in the San Carlos Hospital, but they are out of danger.

Despite the Sandinist Air Force's withdrawal from El Castillo, ARDE continues to attack the Sandinists from their positions along the San Juan River. [sentence as heard]

An ARDE spokesman reported that the rebel's retreat was a tactical move, and that the Sandinists have failed to recover the freed area.

SENATOR KENNEDY INVITED TO VISIT MISURA CAMPS

PA190326 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jun 84 p 12

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa -- Members of a Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas [MISURA] group in Tegucigalpa presented Obando Sosa Poveda, a 12 year old who was forced by the Sandinist Army to fight against MISURA, to LA PRENSA. He and three other minors were picked up by a MISURA command following a clash in Sumubila. Four other minors who had also been forced to fight were killed in that clash.

In regard to the massacre at Sumubila, an incident that was mentioned by Senator Edward Kennedy, Vanegas said that this was not a massacre caused by the MISURA and that the area is a concentration camp, where more than 3,000 Nicaraguans, both Indians and Ladinos, are still being held. These people are accused of cooperating with the groups that are fighting the current regime.

"We invite Senator Kennedy to visit our camps and see for himself that the 39 kidnapped people to whom he referred are in fact 80 people who fled of their own free will because they could no longer live with a system that dominates them."

BRIEFS

CUBAN CANE CUTTERS -- Forty Cuban cane cutters, who had been working in the Camilo Ortega Sugar Mill in Kukra Hill, were honored in a ceremony to bid them farewell. The brigade cut 20,000 tons of sugarcane and gave Nicaragua a check for 667,650 cordovas resulting from three sugarcane harvests. [Summary] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 12 Jun 84 p 9 PA]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE COMMISSION -- The Nicaraguan Government has created the special foreign exchange allocation commission as part of the general reorganization of the country's economic policy in the face of the situation created by U.S. aggression. The commission is composed of high-ranking officials, and their task will be to achieve a better rationalization in the allocation of foreign exchange and the decentralization of offices responsible for the incoming and outgoing merchandise in the country's ports. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Jun 84 PA]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEMA, WESTERN SUMMITS

Rodriguez Comments on CEMA

FL181219 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Cuban leader Carlos Rafael Rodriguez termed the CEMA economic summit conference, which was held last week in Moscow, an efficient symbol of socialism's historic strength.

In statements to the press in the Soviet capital, the Politburo member noted that there is an entire paragraph in the conference's resolution in which Mongolia, Vietnam, and Cuba are guaranteed the process of leveling and acceleration of economic levels with the cooperation of all CEMA countries. The vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers reported that the first line of a new Cuban nickel plant will be inaugurated next October on the occasion of the meeting of CEMA members countries' heads of state in our country. Carlos Rafael also announced that Cuba will export this year more than 400,000 tons of citrus fruits to CEMA member countries.

We expect that the strengthening of the Cuban economy will become a symbol of the process of improvement of (?multilateralism) in socialism's economies, the Politburo member said. The Cuban leader also said that a complete study of Nicaragua's economy has just been completed by a CEMA special commission to make it possible for member countries to focus, in a multilateral sense, on the form in which to contribute to that nation's development.

Rodriguez on Western Summits

PA190312 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The CEMA summit conference once again demonstrated that socialism is superior to capitalism, Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said in Moscow to a Radio Havana special envoy. Rodriguez led Cuba's delegation to the CEMA economic summit, which took place in the Soviet capital and lasted several days. Paraphrasing Cuban President Fidel Castro, Rodriguez said that the CEMA summit was a peaceful and firm response to the problems that burden today's world, and served to demonstrate the internal cohesion and strength of the socialist bloc in the area of economics.

On the recent summit meeting of the industrialized capitalist countries, which took place in London, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that he saw no valid responses there to the problems, aspiration, and worries of the underdeveloped countries. Rodriguez said in the interview for this station that, despite its many resources, socialism cannot solve the problems of the underdeveloped world by acting alone, adding, that without collaboration among all countries, including the capitalist powers, the situation affecting the so called Third World will remain severe. Rodriguez concluded by saying that in view of the constant crises in the capitalist world, it can be said that those underdeveloped countries that are attempting to become capitalist will find no solutions ot their problems.

CEMA Heads To Meet in October

PA181700 Paris AFP in Spanish 1651 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Havana, 18 Jun (AFP) -- The heads of government of the member countries of the common market of the socialist countries (CEMA) will meet this coming October in Cuba, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Government, announced today. The vice president made this announcement in an interview published by the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, GRANMA. Rodriguez did not specify the exact date of the summit or its agenda.

RADIX SPEAKS AT ANTI-IMPERIALIST MEETING

FL161930 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Delegates participating in the first consultative meeting of anti-imperialist organizations of the Caribbean and Central America have met in Havana. This meeting was called a encounter of anti-imperialist unity in the area. In a speech, Kendrick Radix, chairman of the organizing committee of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Mission, emphasized the importance of the event.

[Begin Radix recording in English with simultaneous translation into Spanish] I believe that the meeting in Havana, particularly in the light of the situation in Grenada, in which the United States, together with its surrogates within the English-speaking Caribbean, shamelessly mounted the invasion of Grenada, with the purpose of illustrating to the rest of Central America and the Caribbean that it was willing to use the force of arms to stifle the legitimate aspirations of the people. This was analyzed in all its aspects and the determination of all the progressive forces and the delegations was reinforced to take active steps to reinforce their unity, to cooperate to the extent that this is possible among ourselves to see that these sinister designs will in fact, not succeed. [end recording]

U.S. REPUBLICANS ACCUSED OF MAFIA DRUG TIES

FL181254 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1127 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] U.S. Customs sources have revealed that more than a ton of cocaine, with a value of $1 billion, has been discovered at Miami Airport. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has published a report that members of the ruling Republican Party maintain close ties with groups of the Mafia engaged in trafficking in drugs.

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS CITED ON SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS

PA180403 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has demanded that South Africa immediately withdraw the two battalions that it still has stationed in Angola's southern territory. Speaking before thousands of people present in the town of Namibia [as heard], Dos Santos charged that Pretoria's racists are using all sorts of maneuvers to continue to occupy this Angolan area. He reiterated his rejection of South Africa's attempt to link Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola and added that Pretoria must withdraw without conditions from that territory, which it is occupying illegally.

Agreement Not Honored

FL181342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Luanda -- Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has demanded from South Africa the immediate withdrawal of two battalions it has stationed in the southern part of the country.

During a speech to Angolans, Dos Santos stated that the racists resort to all types of maneuvers to remain in the area of Cunene. Likewise, he called on the Pretoria government to put an end to Namibia's occupation and facilitate the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No 435.

South Africa has not fulfilled the agreement on the withdrawal of its troops from Angola -- which have been there since 1981 -- a measure which should have been applied between 1 and 30 March 1984, the Angolan president recalled.

Dos Santos noted that South Africa is also not fulfilling the agreement reached by the two governments which deals with the unrestrained aid it gives to the counter-revolutionary bands of the so-called National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. With respect to the South African Government's insistence of linking Namibia's independence to the presence in Angola of Cuban internationalists, Dos Santos reiterated that this matter can only be decided by the authorities of Luanda and Havana.

FMLN ATTACKS ARMY POSITIONS, ELECTRIC SERVICE

PA171931 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] FMLN guerrillas have attacked the positions of the regime's military forces guarding the bridge over the Acelhuate River, a few kilometers from the capital of El Salvador.

Simultaneously, rebel sappers dynamited three high-tension towers near the town of Acelhuate. As a result of this, the Department of Chalatenango was left without electricity. Chalatenango Department is in the northwest region of El Salvador.

Guerrilla actions have increased in El Salvador in the past few days. There have been eight reports of sabotage against electric services, ambushes against Salvadoran Army units, and the occupation of many towns by the rebels.

Meanwhile, the regime's forces continue a large-scale military operation in the Departments of Usulutan, San Miguel, La Union, and Morazan.

In San Salvador, the Union of Mailmen and Postal Workers, which has been on strike for the past 18 days, has accused U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering of intervening in the labor conflict that union is facing. They refer to Washington's threat of freezing all mail going to El Salvador if the strikers don't end the strike.

COASTAL COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATION NOTED

PA180306 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] The Salvadoran Army launched a spectacular counterinsurgency operation on the Pacific coast on Thursday. Some 10,000 soldiers, including the U.S.-trained Atonal Battalion, are participating. Military reports indicate that the operation, which is intended to recover territory that is now held by the guerrillas in 6 of the 14 Salvadoran departments, is being carried out with the use of fighter planes, artillery, and Army patrols.

Meanwhile, in Usulutan Department, FMLN forces interrupted traffic on the Pan-American Highway near El Semillero and later clashed with government troops near Jucuapa. Other guerrilla units attacked the regime's military positions that guard the bridge over the Acelhuate River, which is a few kilomenters outside San Salvador.

'HUNDREDS' PROTEST U.S. PRESENCE IN HONDURAS

PA180415 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Hundreds of people gathered at the main square in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to demand a halt to human rights violations and an end to the U.S. military presence in that country. At the rally, called by Honduran social and student organizations, pamphlets were distributed in which it was charged that the presence of U.S. troops could bring about a war with Nicaragua. The demonstrators also condemned the politically-motivated disappearance of 108 people in the country.

INCREASED CONTRA ACTIONS IN NACARAGUA REPORTED

PA151855 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Incursions by counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua's northern and southern mountains have increased in the past few months. There are obvious indications now that the CIA is preparing sabotage actions inside Nicaragua. Francisco Urizarri, PRELA correspondent in Managua, reports about this.

[Begin recording] The discovery of an arsenal and a foiled sabotage attack on fuel tanks in Chinandega reaffirm the terrorist policy of the Reagan administration against the Sandinist people's revolution. It is no longer a matter of attacks by counterrevolutionary task forces which enter Nicaragua in the northern and southern mountains and sow terror in rural areas. Nor is this aggressive line limited to the mining of ports or economic and diplomatic pressures. A CIA effort is now underway to form an internal counterrevolutionary front aimed at sabotaging the country's economy and carrying out attempts on the lives of Sandinist leaders. Within this framework of enemy objectives, the government reported a recent discovery in Chinandega of LAW rockets, C-4 plastic explosives, other explosives, batteries, electrical devices used to set off explosives on a delayed basis, and two packs containing uniforms.

On 8 June the Physical Protection Corps of the German Pomares Airport in Chinandega told the authorities that shots were heard near the airport. A subsequent investigation resulted in the discovery of two LAW antitank rockets which had been fired and one which was to be fired to hit a target 100 meters away. Fortunately it had not been fired thus avoiding a great disgrace because it had been aimed at fuel tanks nearby.

Interior Ministry officials of Region 2 reported this and warned the people about plans for harassment and sabotage actions against economic targets in the country's northwest.

There is no doubt that the use of these weapons, which come from the CIA arsenal, are part of the warmongering option which the Reagan administration is promoting against Nicaragua while great efforts are underway in that country to improve defense and develop the revolution. [end recording]

Ramirez Cited on Activity

PA162140 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 15 Jun 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Last weekend, counterrevolutionaries based in Costa Rican territory staged another raid into Nicaragua and attacked areas the (Machuca) and (Aguas Fresca). In 4 days of heavy fighting with units from the Sandinist People's Army, the mercenaries suffered many casualties, including some 150 dead, forcing them to withdraw into that neighboring country. Nevertheless, the counterrevolutionary groups continued their attack on Nicaragua from (Las Tiricias) on the Costa Rican side of the border, directing mortar fire at military installations in Nicaragua.

The counterrevolutionary groups have launched many attacks on Nicaragua from Costa Rica. Hence the timely appeal for restraint and vigilance made by Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta of National Reconstruction, when he discussed the way that most Costa Rican media are presenting information on the two countries' demonstrating the deliberate intention of creating a state of bilateral confrontation. Sergio Ramirez pointed out that for Costa Ricans to believe that the Nicaragua's internal situation can be changed from Costa Rica is wishful and dangerous thinking, and will lead to a confrontation between the two countries. No clear-thinking Nicaraguan has ever considered it his duty to change Costa Rica's political system and to replace it with one closer to our own ideology, Ramirez added. To us Costa Rica will always remain a sovereign state with its own democratic system, chosen after the 1948 military revolution. At that time the Costa Rican people decided to take up arms to change those things that they did not like or felt were in error, just as we have done in our country years later.

Sergio Ramirez said that Nicaragua's revolutionary regime is stable largely because it enjoys the support and consensus of the majority of the people. Nicaragua has endured attack after attack by thousands of men organized into counterrevolutionary forces that are much better armed and equipped than the Sandinists were when they were fighting Somoza. In military terms, the Sandinist people's revolution has not suffered a single setback, despite the fact that the doors to the U.S. military arsenals are open to the mercenaries. Thus, it is unrealistic to think that a military force, acting with foreign encouragement, can, by attacking us from across the border, gain easy access into Nicaraguan for the mercenaries, or that Costa Rica will then recover the peace that has been lost through the dangerous presence of so many counterrevolutionaries. The counterrevolutionaries have already been there for over 2 years, and will remain for some time. Yet, as always, the contras will be pushed back across the border and the problems of instability caused by their presence on Costa Rican soil will tend to increase instead of being resolved.

One of the cornerstones of Costa Rica's civilian life lies in the fact that public order is maintained without weapons, through the rule of law. This is the most valuable characteristic of its political Constitution: the abolition of the army as an institution. I say this, the Nicaraguan leader stated, from a country that would prefer not to have an army or military expenses and not to have to watch its borders, but which is subject to many daily attacks from abroad, costing thousands of Nicaraguan lives and producing great damage.

Sergio Ramirez added that the problem he foresees for Costa Rica is that it will become natural for it to tolerate a mercenary army that operates there by hook or by crook, against the will of the legitimate government.

Throughout history, mercenary armies have always turned against their host country, and when they lose all hope of advancing across the border, they begin to attack that country's stability and institutions. Since there is no chance that the counterrevolutionaries will ever march into Managua, Ramirez said, their only way out is to upset Costa Rica's peaceful life, disrupting the Costa Ricans' civic activities. Instead of destabilizing Nicaragua, whose internal stability does not relate to border attacks but to the support and consensus that the people will express in the upcoming elections, the counterrevolutionaries will destabilize Costa Rica, endangering its traditions and customs, the security of its families, its institutional stability and its public peace. The arms banned by the Costa Rican Constitution could not be in worse hands.

SANDINIST ACTIONS AGAINST 'CIA BANDS' REPORTED

PA171904 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] The Sandinist Armed Forces have killed more than 70 members of counterrevolutionary bands organized by the U.S. CIA who were trying to settle in Nicaraguan territory near the Costa Rican border.

Deputy Defense Minister Brigade Commander Leopoldo Rivas and Captain Bosco Centeno, of the border guard forces, have announced the seizure of more than 100 M-16 rifles with fixed grenade launchers, as well as mortars, cannons, and machineguns as a result of an operation south of Puerto Castilla, on a bank of the San Juan River.

CIA participation in the mercenary plan is evident because of a complex solar energy system, field hospitals, and airplane-signaling instruments that the counterrevolutionaries had at their disposal.

The Sandinist officers estimate that the aggressors suffered more than 200 casualties. They were attacked by the Sandinist Air Force, FAS, artillery, the Army, and the militia Centeno said that the Sandinist Armed Forces suffered 7 dead and 33 wounded.

The most bitter fighting took place at (La Amachica) and at the mouth of the Agua Fresca River, where the invaders tried to settle.

At a news conference the Sandinist authorities presented documents seized from the counterrevolutionaries, including identification cards of Guatemalan and Puerto Rican mercenaries.

NICARAGUA'S ARCE SAYS COUNTRY WANTS TALKS

FL161558 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce, member of the Nicaraguan government junta, has said that Nicaragua wants to negotiate seriously and it is very interested in peace. He said: we are the ones whose people are getting killed; it is our country that is suffering from the war.

The Sandinist leader said that Nicaragua hopes that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to Managua is more than just another propaganda maneuver to get Reagan reelected.

Meanwhile, the chief of 3d Nicaraguan Military Region, Commander Manuel Salvatierra, has revealed that a new counterrevolutionary offensive by some 6,500 troops is expected within the next few days.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER CITED ON PEACE, ELECTIONS

PA171819 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega has said in Managua that his country will achieve peace and normalcy to the extent that it manages to defeat the counterrevolutionary bands organized by the CIA.

Ortega exhorted the citizens to enroll in the patriotic military service with the same enthusiasm demonstrated by young people, in order to turn Nicaragua into a stronghold that imperialism cannot defeat.

Further on, he said that the elections slated for November will reaffirm the people's will, which does not support the groups that oppose the Sandinist government but lacked the courage to lead the people in the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship.

The defense minister made these statements at an event marking the beginning of the drive commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution.

According to other reports, the Sandinist Armed Forces have inflicted over 200 casualties, including 70 dead, on the counterrevolutionary bands trying to settle in Nicaraguan territory near the Costa Rican border. Over 100 M-16 rifles coupled with grenade launchers, mortars, cannons, machineguns, and other weapons were seized in these actions.

ANDREY GROMYKO RECEIVES FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO

FL181550 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Politburo member and USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today at the Kremlin. The Nicaraguan foreign minister is a member of the Nicaraguan delegation headed by Daniel Ortega, member of the National Directorate of the FSLN and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which arrived in Moscow on Sunday on a working visit.

CHERNENKO, ORTEGA DISCUSS BILATERAL, WORLD ISSUES

FL181819 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 18 Jun 84

[Text] CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko has met with Daniel Ortega, coordinator of Nicaragua's Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who arrived in Moscow on a working visit heading a high-level delegation.

During the talks, bilateral matters as well as problems in the international situation were examined. The two leaders verified satisfactarily the development of relations between the USSR and Nicaragua, based on principles of equality and mutual respect.

Chernenko expressed his country's support for Nicaraguan leadership efforts directed at national reconstruction, and stressed the USSR's solidarity with the heroic Nicaraguan people who are struggling against imperialist forces.

Expresses Support

PA190122 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko and Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, have met in Moscow to examine bilateral relations and topics related to the international situation.

Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU, and Ortega, member of the FSLN National Directorate, stressed that the two countries' ties are based on principles of equality, mutual respect, nonintervention, and friendly cooperation.

The Soviet leader expressed support for the Nicaraguan Government's efforts to promote national reconstruction, and reiterated the USSR's solidarity with Nicaragua, which is defending its liberty and independence against imperialist aggression.

The Soviet and Nicaraguan delegations declared that the U.S. Government's policy is leading to an increase in tensions and that the White House's attempt to impose its will on other people represents a grave threat to humankind.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, also a member of the delegation, met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

ORTEGA MEETS USSR FIRST DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ALIYEV

FL181530 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government, met today in the Kremlin with First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. Ortega Saavedra heads a Nicaraguan delegation that arrived in Moscow on Sunday on a working visit.

SANDINIST TROOPS REPORT SUCCESS IN FIGHTING

FL181646 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Managua -- Troops of the Sandinist People's Army have killed 17 counterrevolutionaries in fighting in (Boca de Golondrina), department of Jinotega, located 210 km north of the capital of Nicaragua. Units of the multiple purpose battalions (German Pomares) and (Francisco Estrada) fought with a mercenary force in that area from 0600 to 1700 last Saturday. That same day, about 200 counterrevolutionaries from Honduras fired at least 50 81-mm mortar rounds, damaging a store in the (Playa Altapascal) sector, located near El Espino border post.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES CLASH WITH EPS

PA190023 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army killed 16 members of a regional counterrevolutionary Group in (Boca de Golondrina) Jinotega Department, 210 km from Managua. Last Saturday, some 200 counterrevolutionaires coming from Honduras fired at least 50 81-mm mortar shells, damaging a farm in the area of (Playa Tapascal), near the El Espino border post. Another mercenary group destroyed buildings and set vehicles afire at a cooperative some 10 km north of Sebaco, in Matagalpa Department.

COMMENTARY ON NICARAGUA-COSTA RICA TENSION

PA181252 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 84

["Our America" commentary, read by Jose Prado]

[Text] The offensive currently under way by the Sandinist People's Army against counterrevolutionary forces that have infiltrated from Costa Rica has resulted in more than 100 mercenaries dead and the groups, belonging to the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, disbanded.

Mercenaries arriving in Ciudad Quezada, Costa Rica, near the Nicaraguan border, report that some 300 contras have defected and have admitted numerous casualties, low morale, and scarce money.

An ARDE communique described the situation as a tactical retreat to what they call nearby areas, and admitted the mercenaries have suffered a large number of casualties.

Only a few days ago, Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan government junta, asked: Can the public of Costa Rica -- a country with a high percentage of educated people -- really believe that all these counterrevolutionary bands are in Nicaraguan territory, that their helicopters and planes use Nicaraguan soil, and that their commanders constantly contact the news media in San Jose from the Nicaraguan mountains using radiotelephones?

The so-called withdrawal to nearby areas by the counterrevolutionary groups that invaded southern Nicaragua cannot be anything else but their withdrawal to hideouts from where they organized their attacks.

The situation for Costa Rica is more complex now. Costa Rican Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano admitted that the country is facing problems with the entrance of armed counterrevolutionaries, since they cannot be considered refugees or political exiles, and that the immediate outlook is that they will increase in number. Solano mentioned the possibility of conducting a legal study to determine the status of these individuals, and sending them to rehabilitation centers.

Undoubtedly, the presence of armed Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups in Costa Rica is generating a dangerous problem for the country's sovereignty. There are no peace prospects for Costa Rica as long as counterrevolutionary bands settle in its territory with the intention of attacking Nicaragua. If anyone still believes that this mercenary force can really infiltrate into Nicaraguan territory, he should reexamine the facts, which confirm the opposite: The internal stability of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government is not determined by border incursions, but is based on the popular roots and support from the masses.

This is why Sergio Ramirez has said that this mercenary war is being fought against Costa Rica, against Costa Rica's stability and national institutions, against Costa Rican peace, more than it is being fought against Nicaragua, which will continually repel the attacks. There is no reason why Costa Rica should allow this situation to continue.

There have been several attempts to enforce the neutrality policy proclaimed by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, which reactionary sectors are highly interested in seeing fail. One of the positive initiatives has been the creation of a supervision and prevention commission, formed by Nicaragua and Costa Rica with the participation of Contadora Group representatives, to eliminate tension at the border between the two countries.

Nevertheless, as long as there are counterrevolutionary groups in Costa Rican territory receiving U.S. aid in the form of heavy artillery, helicopter gunships, transportation means, ammunition, and clandestine airstrips, tension along the border will continue, and this is potentially more dangerous for Costa Rica's peace and stability than it is for Nicaragua.

PCCH LEADER ON RECENT NATIONAL CONFERENCE

PA171709 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] [Begin recording] The Communist Party of Chile [PCCH] national conference is expected to become the political, ideological, and organic cornerstone of our entire people's unity until victory is achieved. [end recording]

This was a statement by Mireya Baltra, member of the PCCH Central Committee, at a news conference held here in Havana. A document containing the major aspects discussed at the recently held PCCH national conference was released at this news conference.

According to Baltra, the conference was the first completely antifascist meeting held under the dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet. She stressed that Chileans residing abroad, as well as hundreds of workers, students, and workers who live in Chile, participated in the discussions of the final report.

According to Baltra, the conference is an example of the Chilean Communists' political and ideological unity and demonstrated that there is no single leader in its ranks and that the principle of democratic centralism prevail.

CLASH CITED BETWEEN CHILEAN POLICE, DEMONSTRATORS

PA160443 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 June 84

[Text] A power outage in Santiago, Chile, blacked out that southern capital at a moment when violent clashes were taking place between participants in a popular demonstration and police forces. Several metropolitan areas and the seaside resort of Vina del Mar were left without electricity during the blackout. The Pinochet regime's police corps have not been able to determine what caused it.

Meanwhile, the so-called hunger march that was organized by the Metropolitan Neighborhood Coordinating Board approached the Palacio de la Moneda, shouting slogans against Augusto Pinochet's tyrannical regime. Several people were arrested or beaten. General Augusto Pinochet, head of the Chilean military regime, has legally authorized the National Information Central -- the secret political police corps -- to hold prisoners in its garrisons. Pinochet's decision was immediately rejected by the opposition, which described the measure as incredible.

COLONEL DEMOTED AFTER GRENADA INVASION, SENT TO ANGOLA

FL182035 Bridgetown CANA in English 1636 GMT 18 Jun 84

[By Colin McSeveny]

[Text] Havana, June 18 (CANA-REUTER) -- The Cuban military commander on Grenada during the American-led invasion last October has been stripped of rank and sent to Angola because of his poor performance, informed Cuban sources said today.

They told REUTERS that Colonel Pedro Tortolo and the 42 other soldiers then on the island had been court martialed. Tortolo, demoted to private, had been sent two weeks ago to join Cuban troops in Angola.

"The punishment is the equivalent of being sent to Russian front during World War II," siad one Cuban with close ties to the military.

The sources said Tortolo's fellow officers received similar sentences though they could give no details.

Twenty-four Cubans, all civilians, were killed during the invasion after a left-wing coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was overthrown and murdered.

Bishop had allied the tiny Carribean island with Fidel Castro's government. Many of the 750 Cuban workers also on the island were also involved in the fighting, defending the airport they were helping build. About 50 were seriously wounded.

Most of the Cubans were captured and eventually deported, arriving home to a hero's welcome and embraces at the airport by Castro himself.

Tortolo initially enjoyed the same treatment. But questions arose over how he and other military men were able to escape uninjured and to take refuge in the soviet embassy while many of their civilian comrades were fighting to their death.

He disappeared from public view and Cuban officials have repeatedly refused journalists' requests to interview him.

The official silence is in stark contrast to the talk on the streets where Tortolo has become the butt of public ridicule in a country which prides itself on its military prowess.

"The only honourable way Tortolo could have come back was badly wounded or in a coffin like many of his comardes," said one Cuban.

The sources said that Castro, a former guerilla leader renowned for his courage, was furious when details of the fighting emerged, particularly as he had been seen by the world welcoming Tortolo back.

MEXICAN DEPUTY ON SUMMER LINGUISTICS INSTITUTE

PA190413 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Artemio Camal Hernandez, alternate deputy for the Mexican state of Quintana Roo, has said that far from benefitting Mexico's communities, the Summer Linguistic Institute [ILV] has harmed the Indian groups' way of life.

Camal Hernandez, who is also secretary of Indian action for the National Peasant Confederation, said that this U.S. organization has tried to tutor the Indians in religious or social matters, which they do not need. He said that the goal of the U.S. organization known as the ILV is to penetrate the Indian communities by introducing religious sessions and social customs that are foreign to those groups.

CITIZENS VOLUNTARILY LEAVE VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

FL151348 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] A spokesman from the Ministry of Foreign Relations has confirmed to the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY that eight Cuban citizens who were staying in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana have voluntarily left the embassy in recent days, returning to their homes and engaging in normal activities in the country.

This is the result of an arrangement between the Venezuelan Embassy and the Cuban Government to resolve the abnormal situation that began several years ago at the headquarters and other installations of the Venezuelan Embassy. Criminal action will not be taken against the citizens involved.

Regarding their exit from the country, Cuba made no compromise on the principle which governs and which will remain inflexibly in force. The principle states that whoever enters an embassy by force will not receive, under any circumstances, permission to leave the country.

11 of 16 Leave

FL152040 Bridgetown CANA in English 1920 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Havana, June 15 (CANA-REUTER) -- Eleven of the 16 Cubans who have spent the last four years in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana have left to resume their normal lives here, the Cuban Foreign Ministry said today. It said that eight had left in the past few days and diplomatic sources said another three had joined them, leaving five Cubans still on the embassy grounds.

The Foreign Ministry stressed that they would not be sanctioned by neither had they been given permission to leave the country.

The Cubans entered the mission in 1980 in a bid to get exit visas during the so-called Mariel exodus when around 125,000 people fled the rule of Fidel Castro's communist government.

The presence of the disaffected Cubans has strained relations between the two countries.

ANC LEADER ACCEPTS DECORATION FOR NELSON MANDELA

FL152330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Alfredo Nzo, secretary general of the African National Congress [ANC] who is visiting Cuba at the invitation of the party Central Committee, has placed a floral wreath at the base of the monument to national hero Jose Marti, located in Revolutionary Square. The African leader and (Agnes Maiman), international relations secretary of the Women's Section of the ANC, were accompanied by Ernesto Escobar, deputy chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Central Committee, Neuris Vernier, section chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations, and other officials. Nzo will accept the Order of Playa Giron in the name of the patriot Nelson Mandela, who is being held in prison by the racist South African authorities.

Castro Awards Order

FL161332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has awarded the Playa Giron Order to Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, who is imprisoned by the Pretoria racists. The decoration was received by Alfred Nzo, general secretary of the African National Congress, who came to our country to accept the high honor. The formal ceremony took place in the Palace of the Revolution and Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo, gave the principle address for Cuba, in which he emphasized the poltical career of the famous African fighter, Nelson Mandela. Alfredo Nzo expressed gratitude in the name of Mandela for the decoration.

Commander in Chief Fidel also received Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Hama Arba Diallo, who delivered a fraternal message from Upper Voltan President Thomas Sankara. Diallo also conveyed an affectionate greeting from Sankara, which Fidel reciprocated. The meeting took place in the friendly atmosphere which characterizes relations between Cuba and Upper Volta. They discussed different problems of the international situation and particularly, they discussed the growing development of bilateral relations between Cuba and Upper Volta.

Fidel also met with former Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo. They touched on numerous questions relating to the University of Peace, and institution which is now in operation in San Jose, Costa Rica. They also spoke about the foreign debt of the Latin American countries, the situation in Central America, and other subjects.

ISIDORO MALMIERCA MEETS WITH ANC'S NZO

FL182018 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, member of the Party Central Committee and foreign minister, held a meeting this morning with Alfred Nzo, secretary general of the African National Congress [ANC], at the Foreign Ministry. During the meeting they discussed subjects having to do with the situation in southern Africa and the struggle headed by the ANC for the black people of South Africa. Deputy foreign ministers and other Foreign Ministry officials participated in the meeting.

ANC SECRETARY GENERAL NZO DEPARTS COUNTRY

FL190050 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Summary] Alfred Nzo, secretary genreal of the African National Congress [ANC] left Cuba this afternoon.

'MONCADA-84' EXERCISE UNDER WAY IN SANTIAGO

FL151758 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1418 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The "Moncada-84" tactical-operational exercise of the organizations of the Defense Council of Santiago de Cuba Province have begun with a simulated enemy attack on the Hermanos Diaz Refinery and on the Antonio Maceo Thermoelectric Power Plant in the city of Santiago de Cuba.

The attacks on these important economic objectives were preceded by air raid alarms, and sirens in work centers and ships in port, which announced the beginning of the enemy air attack.

Moncada-84 included the evacuation of the wounded from destruction zones to the Nuevo Vista Alegre and Jose Marti district clinics. This maneuver, which will last for 3 days, will serve to test the mechanisms for resistance and the completion of operations of the organizations of the Defense Council in Santiago de Cuba during an enemy attack. During the exercise, there will also be a demonstration of measures taken in centers such as the 30 November Combine and the (Guillermo Moncada Port) to remain in operation during an attack.

Among the drills are an exercise to instruct the people, a blackout, evacuation of the residents of a defense zone in Santiago de Cuba, and the defense by a Territorial Troops Militia company of a specific location. This small-scale contribution will be matched by a blood donation by members of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

The Moncada-84 tactical-operational exercise taking place in Santiago de Cuba will conclude on Saturday.

DEFENSA-84 EXERCISE CONCLUDES IN CIENFUEGOS

FL151223 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Division General Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Politburo, has called the results of the Defensa-84 Exercise, which was carried out in the Cienfuegos municipality of Cumanayagua, a demonstration of what the people can do to defend the revolution. He conveyed the congratulations of Army General Raul Castro, FAR minister, for the efforts of the party, local organizations, and the province as well as for the enthusiasm of those who participated in the exercise.

Humberto Miguel Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party in Cienfuegos, pointed out at the outset of the exercise that the objectives consisted of demonstrating the structure and organization of a defense zone during the completion of missions. Another purpose of the exercise was to prepare the Defense Council, frontline activities [activistas de frentes], workers, production units, and the people in general to fulfill tasks during wartime.

The exercise comprised 24 activities that were carried out in 24 areas. It concluded with a circular defense against an enemy attack. The defense was directed by a women's Territorial Troops Militia unit.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO BRITAIN

FL152350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Jorge Bolanos concluded today his working visit to England. During his stay in London, the Cuban vice foreign minister met with high officials of the British Foreign Ministry and with representatives of both houses of Parliament, the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

This is the first time that Cuba and Great Britain have established this type of bilateral exchange at this level.

CASTRO MEETS WITH FORMER COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

FL181510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Former Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has described as very positive and fruitful his 3-hour meeting with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Carazo said he was very satisfied with his meeting with Fidel and that, although in the past there may have been differences in some of their political positions, their conversation was successful. He said he had listened with great interest to the top Cuban leader's views on the problems of Central America. He said: We must all contribute positively so that we can all live in true peace in the region.

In an interview granted to PRENSA LATINA before returning to his country, the former Costa Rican president described the present Central American situation as very worrisome.

Former Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said that with every day that passes, the Central American situation grows worse because, in spite of the Contadora Group's efforts, there are external forces that make it impossible to move swiftly in search of positive solutions. Carazo said that at this time, the logical, rational course of action would be for U.S. troops not to intervene directly in Nicaragua but, if they should intervene, the United States would be condemned by the entire world.

The former Costa Rican president also said that the IMF's position is harmful to the Latin American peoples. Rodrigo Carazo said that as president of the board of the University for Peace, supported by the United Nations, he had officially proposed to the Cuban Government its incorporation into some of this university's programs.

CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ VIEWS SOCIALIST ECONOMY

PA181527 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, interviewed by Armando Reyes; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Rodriguez] Cuba established its first economic ties with the socialist countries during the 1960's at the bilateral level. Since then, the socialist countries -- naturally headed by the USSR, which because of its power, its possibilities, and its traditional internationalist policy has been at the forefront -- have gradually increased their assistance. However, we saw the need to move on from bilateral to multilateral economic ties. That is why in 1972 Cuba became a member of the CEMA.

As planned, Cuba acquired experience during its initial participation in CEMA activities. The participation of Cuban leaders -- ministers, deputy ministers, specialists -- in CEMA's diverse committees and commissions allowed them to become familiar with the problems of building socialism and with the technical aspects of today's economy. That in itself is an advantage.

After this stage, we began to plan for CEMA's multilateral participation in Cuba's economic problems. The first instance of this was the large project of the Las Cariocas nickel processing plant. Construction began a few months ago under the joint effort of CEMA member nations. The plant will have a processing capacity of 30,000 tons of nickel [no time period given].

Together with the Punta Gorda plant, that was built with joint Cuba-USSR participation and that will be inaugurated next October when the CEMA countries heads of state meet in Cuba, Cuba's nickel production capacity will increase to 100,000 tons. This is five times the amount of nickel produced in 1959, at the dawn of Cuba's socialist revolution.

We have gone beyond this. Cuba aspired to be and has become the CEMA countries' first complementary supplier of sugar. As you know, CEMA countries own their own sugar economy. However, sometimes they cannot meet their demand. The USSR, one of the world's top sugar producers, cannot meet its domestic demand for sugar because of constant economic development and the rising standard of living of the citizens, which characterize the leader of the socialist world. So Cuba is the USSR's frontline complementary supplier of sugar. The same thing happens with other sugar-producing countries, such as Yugoslavia, the GDR, and Poland. Cuba is the main outside supplier of sugar of the socialist economies.

The need arose to establish a multilateral program. We did this by means of the CEMA's so-called specific economic programs. We established a program for the sugar industry that includes not only the supply of sugar, but the eventual supply of machinery and spare parts to the member nations. That was the second multilateral step. The third multilateral step was the specific long-term cooperation agreement on citrus. This program meant CEMA's multilateral cooperation in an intense citrus-production program that Cuba was already engaged in.

[Reyes] We are aware of the developing countries' towering foreign debt. Were any specific measures taken in regard to the developing countries, particularly the Latin American countries?

[Rodriguez] The conference addressed the topic of the debt in a overall way in its public discussions. The developing countries once again received the socialist economy's support. I cannot and do not have the right to disclose the private proceedings on this topic. However, the conference's public documents present CEMA's outlook on the debt problem. The CEMA declaration considers the developing countries' foreign debt one of the most serious problems of today's economy. It states that an adequate and satisfactory solution to the debt problem is essential to resolving the serious development problems that Latin America is facing. If the developing countries -- Latin America represents more than one-half of the developing countries' foreign debt, with four of its countries holding more than one-third of all the developing countries' foreign debt -- cannot solve their debt problems they will not develop and will continue to live in a situation of crisis. The conference dealt with this important subject in the way I have explained. It could not discuss the problem by regions because the conference's main concern was the socialst economies and how to improve the economies of the CEMA countries. However, the summit's final document reflects CEMA's point of view on international economy and on the developing countries' right to development. It espoused the developing countries' aspirations by incorporating them into the program for the new international economic order, which the conference endorsed.

REPORTAGE ON PORT, MARITIME WORKERS CEREMONIES

FL181249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia, member of the Politburo and minister of transportation, has presided at the ceremony marking the Day of Port and Merchant Marine Workers, held in the municipality of Mariel, Havana Province.

Some 121 port and merchant marine workers, representing 2,500 members, were presented the Aracelio Iglesias Medal, which is awarded in recognition of merits over a period of 20 or more years to that sector's workers.

The closing remarks were made by Evaristo Baranda, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the National Merchant Marine, Port, and Fishing Workers Union. He said last year was a successful one for all port workers in the country because they had handled 700,000 tons of cargo over a period of 7 months, and this resulted in a savings of more than 2.5 million pesos.

CUBATUR-81 CONVENTION ENDS IN VARADERO

FL181848 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The fifth international tourism convention, Cubatur-84, has ended after 5 days of varied activities and the participation of more than 1,500 travel agents, tour operators, specialists, and newsmen from 28 countries, who met at Varadero's Playa Azul to become better acquainted with the Cuban tourist industry.

VEIGA TO HEAD CTC DELEGATION TO SPAIN

FL181636 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Roberto Veiga Menedez, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] and alternate member of the party Politburo, will head the CTC delegation which will take part in the third congress of the Confederation of Workers' Commissions [Confederacion Sindical de Comisiones Obreras] of Spain, which will meet in Madrid from 21 to 24 June 1984. Among the burning problems the congress will consider are the 2.5 million unemployed Spaniards, who represent 19.1 percent of the active population.

Spanish withdrawal from NATO and the struggle against the arms race and for world peace are other subjects that will have to be debated by the delegates to the third congress of workers' commissions.

COOPERATION WITH USSR CONTINUES TO BROADEN

FL181838 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba is broadening and improving year after year, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has stated in Moscow.

Arkhipov heads the Soviet delegation to the 14th meeting of the intergovernmental commission of cooperation between our two countries. The Cuban delegation is headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. The Soviet leader stressed that during 1983 trade between the USSR and Cuba surpassed 6 billion rubles. Matters dealing with the fulfillment of reciprocal commitments, coordination of economic development plans, future cooperation in the energy sphere, and trade are being examined during the current meeting of the Soviet-Cuban commission.

GRENADA

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL151617 Bridgetown CANA in English 1513 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 15, CANA -- A 13-member official delegation from Trinidad and Tobago headed by retired Judge Ulric Cross is now in Grenada on a four-day fact finding visit, it has been announced here. The state-owned Radio Grenada said the delegation had already held discussions with Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, and the head of the interim government Nicholas Brathwaite.

It said the discussions with Brathwaite focused on how Trinidad and Tobago located 90 miles south of here could assist Grenada in returning to a state or normalcy following the October political upheavels. The visit is a follow-up to talks held earlier this year between Brathwaite and Trinidad's Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Basil Ince, the radio added.

When the two met in Port-of-Spain in February, they looked at the visa arrangements between the two Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries, as well as technical assistance, the Caricom oil facility, counterpart financing, and the establishment of the consular office by Trinidad and Tobago in Grenada. The Trinidad team, which leaves here tomorrow, includes representatives from the ruling and opposition parties, and the labour and youth movements.

Satisfied With Results

FL181637 Bridgetown CANA in English 1755 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 16, CANA -- The leader of a good-will mission sent to Grenada by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit. Ulric Cross, chairman of the Trinidad and Tobago Law Commission and head of the 16-member mission, said that its members have been very heartened by their reception at all levels and the trip had been "very useful." The terms of reference of the mission are to identify areas in which the Government of Trinidad and Tobago can assist the people of Grenada.

Cross told CANA the delegation had meetings with Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, the chairman of the interim government, Nicholas Brathwaite and other members of the interim government, the private sector, churches and the youth and labour movement. Discussions had centred on technical assistance, assistance under the Trinidad's Caribbean Community (Caricom) oil facility counterpart, financing for the infrastructure projects, a service to Grenada by Trinidad and Tobago's airline, BWI, and co-operation in security matters.

"One important aspect of our visit is cementing the deep and traditional ties between the peoples of Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago," Cross said, "to a sense that virtually every Trinidadian who visits Grenada is on a good-will mission, and we want to demonstrate that good will in a tangible way."

The delegation, which includes government and opposition parliamentarians and representatives from labour, youth, religious business organisations, was due to return home today. The visit of the mission is a follow-up to a visit paid to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago earlier this year by members of Grenada's interim government.

Almost invariably, Cross said, the first matter put before the mission at all its meetings is the fact that, since last October, Grenadians travelling to Trinidad and Tobago are required to have a visa.

"It would be silly to pretend that this is not foremost in the minds of Grenadians," Cross said. "We have the firm impression that it is."

Trinidad and Tobago imposed the immigration requirement last October when a military junta took over in Grenada after a violent coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three cabinet ministers were killed. Port-of-Spain also criticised seven of its Caricom partners who joined a U.S.-led invasion of Grenada to remove the junta.

NEW BISHOP POLITICAL PARTY PROPOSES INQUIRY

FL181427 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] In St George's, Grenada, a political party made up of followers and former associates of the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop have proposed a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the events leading up to last October's coup in which Mr Bishop and seven other people were executed.

In a 23-page manifesto published by the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement [MBPM], the party said it believed such an inquiry should clarify who is responsible for the deaths. The manifesto also advocates most of the economic programs begun by the Bishop government, and says the party would not permit foreign troops in Grenada. It calls for a mixed economic system, friendly relations with countries of different social systems, and the designation of the Caribbean as a peace zone.

On foreign policy, the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, known as the MBPM, said it is committed to the full independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Grenada and would not allow any foreign military bases or the stationing of foreign troops on Grenada's soil. The MBPM is one of about half a dozen political parties that have sprung up in recent weeks in anticipation of general elections, expected to be held sometime before the end of the year.

Issues Manifesto

FL182052 Bridgetown CANA in English 2130 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, June 17, CANA -- A two-week-old politcal party launched by supporters of slain Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has issued a 23-page manifestio for public scrutiny, promising to continue most of the programmes pursued by Bishop's deposed People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

Officials of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) confirmed that the party was gearing to contest elections, expected here late this year.

According to the document, the MBPM believes in the principle of people's participation in government, the building of a mixed economy and friendly relations with countries of different social systems.

It also supports the building of "strong and vibrant" mass organizations among the different sectors of the population.

Among the other top priorities mentioned in the manifesto are having the half-finished **international airport** at Point Salines named after Bishop, who started the project, as well as having the Caribbean respected as a zone of peace.

The MBPM is headed by ex-Industrialisation Minister Kendrick Radix. Officials include George Louison, the former PRG agriculture minister.

Bishop was killed along with three Cabinet ministers and several others in an October 19 bloody coup sparked off by a leadership feud between himself and his hardline deputy, Bernard Coard.

U.S. and Caribbean forces intervened in the island six days after the killing to restore order. A caretaker government was installed last November.

The MBPM said it would build a mixed economy with state and private sector involvement. Emphasis would be placed on agriculture, as well as on dramatically reducing employment.

"Our economic programmes will be based on the following key sectors and areas: agriculture, agro-industry, tourism, manufacturing, planning and financial management, foreign trade, cooperative sector, fisheries, banking and cost-of-living," the document said.

On agriculture which is the major foreign exchange earner for Grenada, the MBPM said it would complete a World Bank programme for small farmers in the country.

The 21 million dollar project is aimed at assisting farmers by providing credit at low interest rates. It also entails repairing 80 miles of farm roads, the planting of 2,800 acres of new crops, the financing of an additional 1,500 acres of bananas, as well as 800 acres of root crops and vegetables.

On foreign policy, the party said it was committed to the full independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Grenada, which under the PRG had close ties with Soviet bloc countries.

In keeping with the principle of sovereignty, the MBPM would not permit any foreign military bases or the stationing of foreign troops "on our soil," the party said, "We maintain and we uphold that the Caribbean must be respected as a zone of peace." it added.